

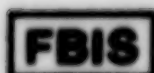
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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1039



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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN SUPPORTED

Trade Union Association Solidarity

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] A session of the Executive Bureau of the International Association of Trade Unions of workers of the construction, woodworking and construction materials industries was held in Finland several days ago.

After reviewing the contemporary situation in the world and in their areas of production, members of the Executive Bureau expressed profound anxiety in connection with the complications of the international situation. In a statement adopted by the Bureau, it is pointed out, in particular, that the decision of NATO to place new rockets with nuclear warheads in a number of Western European countries, the threat of American armed intrusion in Iran, the military presence of the USA in the Persian Gulf area, and the efforts of the USA, Israel and Egypt to prevent a just settlement in the Near East represent a very serious threat to the cause of detente, peace and international cooperation.

It is pointed out in the statement that opponents of detente are also attempting to undermine the Olympic movement. They are making a provocative racket with the aim of spoiling the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow.

"Such actions are directed toward diverting the attention of workers from the severe internal problems which are corroding the capitalistic world: inflation, unemployment, and reduced allocations for social needs and for housing construction," it says in the document.

The Executive Bureau of the International Association of Trade Unions came out decisively against a return to the time of the "cold war" and announced its solidarity with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who are waging a struggle, with the support of their friends, in defense of their national independence, sovereignty, and the achievements of the April revolution.

The Bureau came out in support of the initiative of the states of the Warsaw Pact on holding an international conference "for detente and disarmament" and called for a speedy convocation of a world trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament.

It is well known that 1980 was announced by the World Federation of Trade Unions as the year for an intensification of the struggle for trade union rights. A call was adopted at the meeting for the intensification of joint actions in defense of trade union rights and the democratic freedoms of workers with the aim of giving a decisive rebuff to the attack of reaction, monopoly and the powers serving them.

The Executive Bureau unanimously approved a salutatory message to Soviet trade unions of builders and woodworkers which takes note of the great labor achievements which Soviet builders accomplished in the course of socialist competition in honor of the 120th anniversary of the birth of the leader of the proletarian revolution, V. I. Lenin.

Indian Workers Condemn U.S.

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] General Secretary Kh. N. Narendra Prasad sent a letter to the Central Committee of our trade union in the name of the Indian Federation of Cement Industry Workers. It said that the overthrow of the Amin regime and the timely aid of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan unmasked the secret conspiracy of imperialism and signified a new stage in the development of the Afghan revolution.

Developing for some time past, the anti-Soviet company has one aim, to conceal the next imperialistic and neo-colonialist offensive. American and Chinese weapons are being actively delivered to Pakistan; the navy of the U.S.A. is cruising in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. Peace and security are threatened in this region.

Kh. N. Narendra Prasad further emphasized that the working class of India is in solidarity with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and security in the Near East and protests against all attempts to export counterrevolution to Afghanistan.

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NATIONAL

KUNAYEV SPEECH ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AT KAZAKHSTAN CP PLENUM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 80 pp 1-2

[Report by Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for the Further Increase in the Production and Procurements of Livestock Products in the Light of the Requirements of the 25th Party Congress and the July (1978) and November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The last 4 years of the five-year plan for Kazakhstan, as for other fraternal republics, were exceptionally productive at all the sections of the economy, science and culture. On the whole, the republic's diversified industry coped with the assignments successfully. Builders did a great deal. Good changes took place in each of the 19 oblasts.

For the attainment of high results in the all-Union socialist competition and a successful fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development for 1979 the republic was presented with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council and the Central Committee of the Komsomol. Challenge red banners were also awarded to five oblasts--Karagandinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Turgayskaya and Tselinogradskaya--and to a number of rayons, cities and labor collectives.

For high indicators in grain production the republic was awarded the Order of Lenin. High awards were also presented to thousands of advanced workers and the very best received the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Such a high evaluation of the labor of the people of Kazakhstan evokes a feeling of general sincere gratitude and thankfulness for our Leninist Party, its Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, who is always fully informed of all our affairs and concerns.

Kazakhstan workers together with the entire country, in an atmosphere of the great political and labor enthusiasm brought about by the preparation for the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's birth, are now working on the fulfillment of the decisions of the historical 25th party congress and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The brilliant speech by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the meeting with the voters of the Baumanskiy Electoral District in Moscow produced a new surge of labor energy among all Soviet people. It gave a profound analysis of the present international situation reached by the country and indicated the ways of solving the most urgent problems.

The last elections convincingly showed the indestructible unity of the party and the people and the ardent support for the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU. As Leonid Il'ich rightly noted, the extensive work done by party organizations, soviets, millions of deputies and our state as a whole over a period of almost 5 years was approved. Kazakhstan workers, like the entire Soviet nation, are ready with new deeds to consolidate and augment what has been attained from the beginning of the five-year plan in order to lay a firm foundation for the 11th Five-Year Plan during the concluding year of this five-year plan and move ahead with confidence.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, oblast, city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations engaged in extensive work on the fulfillment of the socialist obligations adopted by workers with a view to transforming the concluding year of the five-year plan into a year of shock work, work by the Leninist method.

Today the plenum is facing one of the main problems of the rural economy. You know well that the republic party organization has always considered these problems the most important in its activity. Owing to a systematic implementation of the agrarian policy of the party and of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the July (1978) and November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee a large range of the most urgent problems has been realized.

A dynamic growth of the production of grain and other crop and livestock products has been attained. The volumes of grain procurements exceed the control figures established by the 25th CPSU Congress. A great deal has been done to further increase the number of collective livestock and to strengthen the fodder base.

Valuable advanced experience has been accumulated in all the sectors of the rural economy.

The development of virgin and long-fallow land has made Kazakhstan not only the grain, but also the largest livestock, base in the country. The proportion of livestock products makes up more than one-half in the total volume of agricultural production.

However, despite the extensive work that has been done, many party, Soviet and economic bodies in the republic in the development of animal husbandry have done by no means everything that is within their power and ability.

At the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev rightly criticized a number of oblasts in our republic. Correct conclusions are being drawn from this criticism, but, on the whole, the situation is improving more slowly than needed.

A number of oblasts did not cope with the assignments for livestock procurements last year.

The speaker noted that, in order to raise animal husbandry to the level of party requirements, it is first of all necessary to fully solve the problems of establishing a firm fodder base on all sovkhozes and kol-khozes, to organize breeding and zooveterinary work in an exemplary way, to more persistently and purposefully carry out production specialization and concentration and the sector's further transfer to an industrial basis, to solve the problem of overall mechanization, to put an end to the unsatisfactory utilization of the breeding stock and to the barrenness of livestock, to maximally reduce its loss and unproductive expenditures, to constantly raise the skills of livestock breeders, to improve their working and living conditions and in all these and other directions to attain a greater yield from agricultural science and the most efficient dissemination of advanced experience.

D. A. Kunayev noted that, of course, this was only an approximate range of major problems connected primarily with the need for a fundamental improvement in the party management of animal husbandry and with a refinement in the organization of labor in this vitally important sector.

As you yourselves understand, the speaker said further, there are no and cannot be comprehensive formulas. Everyone must act on the basis of specific conditions, knowing, however, that the republic has all the conditions for an accelerated advance of animal husbandry and farming and there are no justifications for poor work.

As is well known, the heroic virgin land epic played an exceptionally important role in the intensive development of animal husbandry. The book "Tselina" [Virgin Land] by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, which is close to the heart of each one of us, notes that the sector's rapid development was one of the program tasks of those memorable years. At that time, together with the development of new land, doubling livestock products was envisaged. The republic party organization was able not only to fulfill, but also to greatly overfulfill, this task. Kazakhstan increased the sale of meat, milk and wool to the state almost fourfold and of eggs, thirty three-fold. During the years following the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee alone gross livestock output increased 1.5-fold.

Major changes have taken place in sheep breeding. Whereas in Kazakhstan in 1940 there were a little more than 8 million sheep and before the development of virgin land, 17 million, now there are more than 35 million. This growth is accompanied by ever increasing volumes of mutton procurements.

New sectors--industrial poultry and hog breeding, rabbit breeding and meat and milk production on an industrial basis--have appeared.

Processes of mechanization have intensified considerably. New forms of management have appeared. Remarkable cadres of workers have developed.

The experience of the republic's best farms can serve as an example for all. Thus, as already once noted, the Moskalevskiy Sovkhoz in Kustanayskaya Oblast (Mikhail Georgiyevich Karpov, director) manages animal husbandry highly efficiently. Last year it sold 2,800 head of large-horned cattle of an average weight of 504 kg to the state.

Everyone knows the Kolkhoz 40 Let Oktyabrya in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, which is headed by Nikolay Nikitich Golovatskiy. The kolkhoz has 73,000 sheep. It obtains 107 lambs per 100 dams. The fattening of animals is properly organized there and the large-horned cattle delivered weighs more than 500 kg and sheep, 62 kg. The kolkhoz annually breeds and sells about 4,000 tons of duck meat to the state.

Furthermore, the farm produces 3.5 million poods of corn seeds for the republic's northern oblasts. Last year the kolkhoz income exceeded 27 million rubles, including 7.5 million rubles of net profit.

The experience of the Chistovskiy Sovkhoz in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast and of the Leninskiy Pedigree Plant in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast deserves much attention. These farms are headed by Nikolay Gavrilovich Kurapov and Rakhim Sabdenov.

There are many instructive things on the 30 Let Kazakhstana Kolkhoz in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. It is headed by Yakov Germanovich Gering. As a result of an extensive utilization of underground water a firm fodder base was created and a significant increase in animal husbandry was attained.

Considerable positive experience was also accumulated on many other farms in the republic.

At the same time, not belittling what has been done, it must be once again stated with all frankness that the level of development of animal husbandry does not fully meet present-day requirements and the tasks determined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Next the report based on specific facts gave a fundamental analysis and evaluation of the state of affairs in the republic's animal husbandry and subjected party, Soviet and agricultural bodies and other departments to a sharp criticism.

At the same time, the speaker drew attention to the need for the maximum possible dissemination of the positive experience accumulated in animal husbandry.

D. A. Kunayev noted that, despite the whims of nature, Kustanayskaya Oblast year after year improves the indicators in animal husbandry and constantly keeps the Challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Council of Ministers, the Kazakh Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the Komsomol in the republic. Last year livestock breeders in the oblast sold large-horned cattle weighing 438 kg per head to the state and obtained more than 20 million rubles of profit from the sale of beef. This year the delivery weight is 485 kg. Fedorovskiy Rayon in Kustanayskaya Oblast (Comrade Klinov, secretary of the rayon party committee) delivers animals weighing 528 kg.

On the whole, in practice, we have already approached in real earnest the task set by the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan--to deliver large-horned cattle weighing no less than 400 kg. Last year the average weight totaled 394 kg and now, 433 kg. This indicator should be preserved and exceeded, as is done, for example, on farms in Semipalatinskaya, Turgayskaya and Dzhambul'skaya oblasts.

Unfortunately, however, this does not exist everywhere. Thus far the potentials for increasing beef production have not been utilized sufficiently. Last year with intensive fattening farms in Pavlodarskaya Oblast obtained only 365 grams of weight gain in 24 hours and in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, even less.

Such mismanagement and waste of state funds should be strictly accounted for.

A considerable part of the country's meat stock is concentrated in the republic. This obligates us to fight with all our strength for its highest productivity, seeking high weight gains, an elimination of barrenness and the preservation of and increase in stock.

The increasing demand for beef requires a high and all-around intensification of cattle breeding and a growth of stock.

The 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan determined specific tasks and made it incumbent upon every farm to increase the large-horned cattle stock by an average of 500 head, as a minimum, at the expense of internal reserves in the next few years. The solution of this problem will make it possible to increase the cattle population in the republic by more than 1 million head.

Special attention should be drawn to pedigree stock. We have developed a highly productive breed of large-horned cattle--Kazakhskaya Belogolovaya. It is the basic plan breed in all zones. Advanced farms are successfully engaged in its breeding. For example, more than 12,000 head of such cattle are kept on the Sovkhoz imeni Pravda in Ural'skaya Oblast (Hero of Socialist Labor Viktor Ignat'yevich Shubin, director). This sovkhos steadily obtains 90 to 95 calves per 100 dams and delivers cattle weighing 500 kg.

Galloway beef cattle is bred well on a number of farms. It is adapted to mountain conditions. However, farms in Alma-Atinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts as yet do not engage efficiently in an increase in stock and in the productivity of such cattle. We must also work better with beef breeds--Santa Gertrudis, Charolais and Kalmytskaya.

It is necessary to decisively eliminate all shortcomings in the development of beef cattle breeding and, as indicated at the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to separate it into an independent sector and to transform it into a large source of increase in the production of high-quality beef.

Now let us discuss milk. The republic copes successfully with the plans for its purchases and the volumes of its production grow. However, a number of oblasts underfulfilled the plan for the sale of milk to the state.

In order to meet the population's needs for milk and dairy products, it is necessary to raise milk yields by improving keeping and feeding, transforming the herd in a quality manner and replenishing and renewing the breeding stock with highly productive animals. On the average, milk yields in the republic now exceed 2,000 kg annually. At the same time, the best milkmaids attain indicators of 6,000 kg and more. This once again indicates how important it is to be guided by advanced experience, otherwise we will not be able to solve the milk problem.

Next the speaker discussed in detail the urgent problems of the further development of sheep breeding. One-fourth of the country's stock is concentrated in Kazakhstan and in the all-Union balance the republic accounts for a significant volume of mutton procurements, for more than one-third of the karakul procurements and for about one-fourth of the wool procurements.

Therefore, it is not accidental that the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally give close attention to the advance of this sector.

Taking into consideration that the republic should continue to be a major sheep breeding base, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree determining the prospects for the sector's

development for the next decade. Plans have been made to increase the sheep population to 41 million by 1985 and to 50 million by 1990. A total of 4.2 billion rubles of capital investments will be allocated for the sector's development during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The realization of this decree must be placed under unabated control in every oblast. The speaker noted that the formulation of the problem in such terms is quite understandable. We must solve it with all persistence and with all our strength. We have them. Two-thirds of the republic's sheep stock is concentrated on 593 specialized sheep breeding farms. We have many sheep breeding experts who attain the highest indicators. We have the appropriate equipment and vast pasture land.

The party creates all the conditions for efficient work. The recent increase in the wages of shepherds and the provision of additional leaves, terms of award of bonuses to them, allowances for the length of service and other privileges are new manifestations of its concern for Kazakhstan's sheep breeders.

Henceforth every rayon and every farm must find their place in the practical solution of the most important program, which proceeds from the personal instructions of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

At the same time, we must maximally utilize and disseminate the experience of many of our advanced workers, for example, such as Heroes of Socialist Labor Zholseit Moldasanov, senior shepherd on the Karkarinskiy Sovkhoz in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, Zhanarbek Shulenbayev, brigade leader-tutor of the Komsomol youth brigade of the Sovkhoz imeni Valikhanov in Semipalatinskaya Oblast, and Zharas Ospanbekov, senior shepherd on the Dalakaynarskiy Sovkhoz in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast, who annually obtain, as a minimum, 150 to 160 lambs per 100 dams.

Moreover, it should be stated that the richest reserves are not utilized properly everywhere. During the current five-year plan some major sheep breeding farms in such oblasts as Dzhezkazganskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Dzhambul'skaya, as compared with the last five-year plan, have reduced the sheep stock and deliver low-weight sheep, ignoring the specific principles advanced at our plenums--to deliver sheep not weighing less than 40 kg everywhere. In the above-mentioned oblasts advanced experience is buried in oblivion and an unproductive expenditure and a large loss of animals are tolerated.

For a rapid increase in stock it is necessary to raise the proportion of dams in flocks to a minimum of 65 percent in order to have 25 million of them and to annually obtain offspring from every dam.

It is necessary to strictly adhere to the breeding regionalization of sheep by zones, not as in Chirchik'skaya Oblast, where the south Kazakh merino is placed under unsuitable conditions.

Along with the development of fine- and semifine-fleece sheep breeding unabated attention should be given to raising animals of meat and fat breeds, primarily in western and central oblasts. Meanwhile, these breeds are not respected there. For example, many farms obtain very little wool and offspring from Edil'bayevskiy sheep and sell low-weight sheep for slaughter.

Despite the positive changes in karakul breeding, the productivity of sheep is still low. Owing to mismanagement a large number of stock is lost and low-grade karakul is delivered to the state. It is necessary to rectify this situation and to do everything so that the fame of Kazakhstan karakul breeders may increase year after year.

Farms lose a great deal on the delivery of low-weight and poorly fattened animals owing to the inefficient organization of fattening. Some rayons and even oblasts deliver a significant number of undernourished and lean sheep with low live weight. At the same time, fattening areas often are vacant or only one-half of them are utilized.

The experience accumulated in winter lambing deserves to be disseminated in the maximum possible way. This greatly increases the lamb crop percentage. In the year of birth they are delivered for meat weighing 40 kg and more.

Winter lambing helps to greatly increase mutton and wool production and to raise the efficiency of this sector.

The development of down goat breeding, whose output is not less important for the national economy than any other, requires constant attention. But, comrades, we do not manage goat breeding efficiently.

For example, previously Semipalatinskaya Oblast was famous for goat breeding far beyond its boundaries. Now this valuable sector has been completely reduced, for which there are no justifications. The people of Semipalatinskaya Oblast must rectify this situation.

The report paid a great deal of attention to the tasks of a confident advance of hog breeding. From the beginning of the current five-year plan this sector has made some advances. It is being transferred to an industrial basis. The stock of animals has almost doubled and pork purchases have increased considerably. Now they approach 150,000 tons annually. Many farms have been reestablished and specialized farms and production associations have been established. The major Volynskiy Hog Breeding Complex in Karagandinskaya Oblast operates highly profitably.

At the same time, in order to meet the needs for pork, sovkhozes and kolkhozes must have 3 million hogs and obtain the same number of hoglings annually. The stock of hogs is now above 2 million. In the very near future we must increase it, as compared to what has been attained, by 1 million, at the same time, fulfilling the plan for meat deliveries.

All grain sowing oblasts must actively participate in the solution of this task. This sector must be developed at more rapid rates in Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, Ural'skaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. This does not mean that others should remain aloof. The speaker again stressed that the most active dissemination of the experience of advanced farms must not be forgotten anywhere.

The interests of the cause demand a change in the attitude toward such important sectors as driving horse breeding and camel raising, an efficient replenishment of the meat balance with them and an increase in the production of "kumiss" [fermented mare's milk] and "shubat" [fermented camel milk].

Nor should the capabilities of such sectors as rabbit breeding, which provides diet meat, as well as furs, be ignored. It is necessary to more energetically engage in fish breeding, especially by means of local reservoirs and pond farming.

Discussing poultry breeding, the speaker noted that, on the whole, the sector was transferred to an industrial basis. The guaranteed supply of fodder for poultry farms gives good results.

However, here too we must not rest on our laurels. Along with increasing egg production, it is necessary to develop poultry breeding for meat at accelerated rates and to breed ducks, geese and turkeys with a view to producing no less than 10 kg of poultry meat per resident in the republic by the end of the five-year plan. Now, however, a little more than 5 kg are produced.

It is important to fully utilize capital investments, which to this day has not been done largely through the fault of the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Musin).

A total of 90,000 tons of poultry meat is produced annually on the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. It is necessary to see to it that by the end of the next five-year plan a minimum of 150,000 tons are produced. In connection with this it is necessary to better utilize existing poultry farms, to more actively carry out the construction of new and reconstruction of existing farms and to more widely enlist patron enterprises in this.

Enlisting the population in the breeding and fattening of livestock and the development of auxiliary farms are important sources of increase in the production of livestock products, primarily meat. The CPSU Central Committee has a decree concerning this. It must be fulfilled.

Party committees, Soviet bodies and farm managers must engage in explanatory work so that the rural population acquires livestock and help it with fodder.

It is time to properly organize the purchase of surplus livestock products, including on remote plots. The Kazakh Union of Consumer Societies and its local bodies are solving this problem too slowly, owing to which many hides and skins and other products, which could be used with great benefit, including for the production of goods in great demand, are lost.

Owing to the inertia of the Kazakh Union of Consumer Societies consumers do not receive enough potatoes, melon crops and vegetables.

The network of auxiliary farms of industrial enterprises and other organizations should be expanded more intensively and trade in meat on a commission basis should be more widely developed in cities and industrial centers, in which consumer cooperatives should also manifest greater activity.

The important tasks for an increase in the production and procurements of livestock products make it necessary to greatly improve their acceptance, processing and storage.

Unfortunately, many enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Alybayev) operate with obsolete equipment, poorly introduce new technology and do not fulfill the plans for the construction and reconstruction of capacities. All this leads to significant losses of output and to a deterioration in its quality, which we have no right to tolerate.

The speaker recalled the serious problem of the fodder base of animal husbandry raised at the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic last year. The plan for fodder production for the next 5 years was approved then.

The speaker said that the practical implementation of the decisions of the 11th Plenum made it possible to advance considerably. Nevertheless, a number of oblasts make no headway, counting, in case of complications, on help from their neighbors. Such practice is useless. It must be eliminated resolutely.

It must be stressed once again that for an increase in fodder production, as well as for watering places for livestock, it is important to more widely utilize the capabilities of irrigated land and of underground water.

With the commissioning of the Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan Canal we must solve many problems of providing water and strengthening the fodder base for animal husbandry in Central Kazakhstan. As a result of the utilization of the water of the Irtysh and of underground water, large specialized farms for fodder production should be established in the east. It will be necessary to perform a significant volume of water management operations in the lower reaches of the Chu and Talas, on the Karakum, Ashirovskaya and Novo-Antonovskaya irrigation areas and in the west of the republic.

Large capital investments are allocated for these purposes. They must be utilized without fail.

Carrying out the above-mentioned work, it is important to properly engage in an increase in the yield of fodder crops. Instead of this some farm managers choose an easier path—they expand the areas under fodder crops, reducing grain areas. Such an approach cannot be considered correct. Life demands that the output of fodder per hectare of arable land be at least doubled. Such a task was set in the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and other party documents. It is within the powers of every sovkhoz and kolkhos.

Our volumes of feed procurement pose a serious problem of fodder preparation. Its correct solution will make it possible to increase the efficiency of fodder resources 1.5-fold. A great deal has been done in this direction. More than 3,000 fodder shops and mixed feed plants have been built.

Last year, however, farms in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhanbul'skaya, Ural'skaya and some other oblasts used only one-third of the fodder in processed form. The Traktorist and Ul'yanovskiy sovkhozes in Karagandinskaya Oblast, disregarding fodder preparation, even with an abundance of fodder obtain two-thirds of the milk produced on the Toparskiy Sovkhoz.

Today the problem is to establish a powerful fodder industry in a short time. Every farm must have a good operating fodder shop.

The State Planning Committee and the ministries of agriculture and of meat and dairy industry must examine the problems of increasing the production of feed additives without delay.

The operation of industrial enterprises manufacturing machines for fodder production also needs closer attention.

It is a matter of honor of every party committee and every party organization to ensure the establishment of a reliable fodder base for animal husbandry.

Pedigree work and the organization of zootechnical work are the next urgent problems.

It would be incorrect to say that nothing is being done in this direction in the republic. The republic's scientists together with livestock breeders have developed valuable new breeds of animals.

A wide network of pedigree services operates. Nevertheless, the yield from many of its subdivisions is not significant. Moreover, some farms, such as the Yermakovskiy Pedigree Sovkhoz in Pavlodarskaya Oblast or the Talovskiy Pedigree Farm in Ural'skaya Oblast, are even inferior to ordinary sovkhozes.

Owing to the shortcomings in pedigree work, sovkhozes and kokkhozes are forced to bring in a large number of livestock. At the same time, valuable animals are often sent for slaughter and "elevernnyye" farms have not been established.

The specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture and of its bodies and subordinate organizations should be made strictly accountable for such a situation.

Concerning the organization of veterinary services, it should be noted that specific work on improving them has been done in the localities. Hundreds of farms have been put in good order in the last few years.

At the same time, a number of oblasts, in particular Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Pavlodarskaya, as yet do not have an integral system in the control of animal diseases. In the republic thousands of specialists are engaged in veterinary services. This is a vast force. With a good organization of work the effect from it, to be sure, can and should be significant.

In his report D. A. Kunayev paid much attention to the problems of specialization, concentration and further transfer of animal husbandry to an industrial basis.

Large complexes and specialized farms for the production of livestock products operate in the republic. Many of them fully justify themselves and have a significant effect on supply for the population. However, there are complexes and farms where as yet there is no order. For example, in Tselinogradskaya Oblast nine dairy complexes do not operate profitably. In the dairy complex on the Novoaleksandrovskiy Sovkhoz the production cost per quintal of milk exceeds the sales price. The Rassvet Sovkhoz, which breeds rabbits, is unprofitable. Both the dairy complex and the sovkhoz were established at the urgent request of the Tselinogradskaya Oblast Committee, the Tselinogradskaya Oblast Executive Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The complexes in themselves do not solve the problem automatically. As a rule, the reasons for their unprofitableness are the same--lack of provision with stock and lack of a firm fodder base.

Often the distribution of complexes is not thought out. For example, in a number of rayons in Kokchetavskaya Oblast many livestock barns are located along the banks of rivers and lakes, to where manure and waste are discarded. This is not good at all, because one hand does something useful, while the other cancels this out.

In the republic in the last 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan 1.3 billion rubles were invested in the construction of barns for livestock. However, the scope and rates of rural construction are obviously insufficient and its quality leaves much to be desired.

Many farms in Tselinogradskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts did not fulfill last year's plan for the commissioning of barns for large-horned cattle.

Construction is often held back owing to an untimely and incomplete delivery of equipment and a low quality of planning estimates. Funds are dissipated, volumes of incomplete construction are reduced slowly and dates of commissioning of projects are delayed. All this greatly lowers the efficiency of capital investments.

Apparently, the situation created in rural construction does not greatly disturb Comrades Motoriko, Masin, Yegorov and Tankibayev.

In order to ensure the solution of the ever increasing problems in rural construction, it is necessary, first of all, to increase the responsibility of personnel, to strengthen planning discipline and to greatly raise the level of management in all the units of building production and planning work with a view to building in a rapid and quality manner.

The solution of the fundamental problems of an accelerated development of animal husbandry is closely connected with the problem of mechanization. Only overall mechanization can give the proper result.

During the next five-year plan there is a real possibility to complete it in hog breeding and dairy farming and to greatly raise its level in sheep breeding. This possibility must be utilized everywhere, not relying on some special instructions. Everyone must work on this--scientists, machine builders, machine operators and livestock breeder technologists.

Furthermore, it is necessary to handle equipment cautiously, to attain its maximum productivity and to encourage the mastery of related specialties. Meanwhile, equipment is often handled poorly and many machines are written off prematurely. A significant part of the equipment accumulates as a dead load in warehouses and gets out of order. Such cases are frequent in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts.

An end must be put to this, remembering that the further efficiency of all animal husbandry depends on technical progress.

Agricultural science must give considerable help to animal husbandry. Kazakhstan has a sufficient network of scientific institutions with a large detachment of scientists and specialists. Their achievements are well known. On the whole, however, zootechnical and veterinary science needs a further intensification of contacts with practice. Some successful developments are not introduced efficiently. To be frank, often there is nothing to introduce. Some scientists engage in futile research. There is a great deal of disorganization on the experimental farms of institutes. The Semipalatinsk Zooveterinary Institute was so carried away by "science" that its educational farm became the worst in the oblast.

It is high time for the eastern department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin (Comrade Medvedev), directors of institutes and their party committees to bring the work of scientific collectives in full correspondence with the demands of the time and agricultural practice and to accelerate the development and to attain the introduction of efficient techniques of producing highly productive, new breeds of livestock and high-yielding crops.

The republic's Academy of Sciences should also take an active part in this.

In the popularization of the advanced achievements of science and practice it is necessary to raise the role of radio, television and the press. Meanwhile, broadcasts and statements often remain without a practical response. For example, Hero of Socialist Labor Pyotr Fedorovich Tomarovskiy published a needed article in the newspaper OGNI ALATAU. It was noted, but the matter did not move further.

To this day dullness, dilettantism and confusion are frequent in some publications, broadcasts and books. The output of the Kaynar Publishing House often contains unsubstantiated recommendations. At times equipment long removed from production is popularized. Few interesting books on advanced workers and on their practical experience are published.

Like any other sector animal husbandry cannot be managed successfully without a profound knowledge of the economy, utilization of advanced experience, care and thrift. Using specific cases, the speaker convincingly showed that, where all this was considered of paramount importance, the sector was profitable.

At the same time, the speaker sharply spoke about the inadmissibility of unproductive expenditures on a number of farms and rayons in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts.

The still persisting serious breaches of financial discipline, waste, misappropriations and liberalism toward culprits attest to the inadequate work of party, Soviet and economic bodies, people's control bodies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the procuracy and courts.

It is important to more widely develop legal universal primary education for the population and to organize a legal service, enlisting experts in legal propaganda and seeing to it that laws are implemented by all.

Next D. A. Kunayev dwelled on problems concerning the successful conclusion of the wintering of livestock. The most critical period has arrived and breeding is going on. The livestock population in the republic will increase considerably. Therefore, the direct task of party committees and Soviet and economic bodies is to attain the complete preservation of livestock and increase in its productivity everywhere.

The results of wintering must be reviewed in a business-like manner on every farm and special attention should be paid to the elimination of the disclosed omissions and defects. This especially applies to the main foundation--the fodder base, which everyone must strengthen and develop.

The role of agricultural personnel in the solution of current and long-term problems of animal husbandry increases. The success of this matter depends on them, production organizers and technologists and champions of scientific and technical progress in rural areas. Personnel solve everything--this truth does not become obsolete. However, knowing it, it is necessary not only to demand from specialists a full yield, but also to be sensitive to their needs and to give them help and support.

The speaker spoke in detail about the Komsomol patronage of the second virgin land--sheep breeding. He noted that about 10,000 boys and girls are annually sent to this sector on Komsomol passes. One out of three sheep breeders in the republic is of Komsomol age.

This is loudly talked and written about. But there is a modest silence when young people give up their work in animal husbandry and leave youth brigades. Such brigades proved to be short-lived in East Kazakhstan. Managers in Dzhezkazganskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Dzhanbul'skaya, Kyzyl-Ordinskaya and Ural'skaya oblasts obviously underestimate their importance. In these oblasts there is an old fashioned attitude toward the enlistment of youth in sheep breeding and in the organization of its labor and painstaking work is replaced with a desire to solve everything immediately and to attain success with one command.

The Komsomol press correctly noted that sometimes young people do not want to become shepherds not because they are afraid of being isolated, but because the shepherd is often forgotten.

Oblast party committees, oblast executive committees, the Ministry of Agriculture and other departments together with the Kazakh Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan must solve the problems of creating cultural general and production conditions for young livestock breeders more efficiently and specifically.

It is important to strengthen the contacts between school and production and their mutual relations of patronage, to more actively support the movement of tutorship, to develop taste and respect for all rural work from an early age and by common efforts to increase its prestige, not with touting slogans and promises, but in actuality.

As you know, the work of a livestock breeder is not easy. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve the forms of material and moral incentives for him and to do everything so that everyone is interested in a continuous improvement in the quality of his work.

Party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and soviets of all units must be sensitive to the needs of rural workers. Their appeals to any instances—statements, letters and requests—should be considered attentively and without red tape and be resolved in a fair manner.

All these and other problems connected with the further advance of animal husbandry should be in the center of all our organizational and political work and, primarily, party bodies.

During the period following the 25th CPSU Congress the manner and method of work of oblast and rayon party committees and primary party organizations improved considerably. The role and prestige of rural rayon party committees rose.

More than 200,000 party members now work in rural areas. Many party organizations effectively affect the development of animal husbandry on farms and strengthen department personnel with party members.

At the same time, in some party committees organizational and political work is replaced with meetings and paper work.

Party committees in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Chimbentskaya, Dzhambul'skaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts were often criticized from this aspect. However, the shortcomings in the manner and method of their work are eliminated slowly.

As before, at their plenums and meetings of the bureau the situation in animal husbandry is analyzed superficially, vague criticism is heard and the proper fundamental evaluation of omissions and disruptions is not given.

Some oblast party committees are not concerned with a growth of the party stratum among livestock breeders.

Continual reshuffling of personnel still persists. Often workers on whom fines have been imposed dash from one position of leadership to another.

"Undoubtedly, most of our personnel are party-minded, experts in their fields and able to work and solve the tasks facing them," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "But there are also others. No matter how much one talks to them and appeals to their conscience and sense of duty and responsibility, it won't do any good. In this case it is necessary to act decisively, to use other measures, to replace those who do not cope with the work entrusted to them and to more boldly promote energetic, creatively thinking people with initiative."

That is why some secretaries of rayon party committees and chairmen of rayon executive committees were relieved of their posts.

All our organizational and political-educational activity should be carried out so that everyone may have a sense of personal responsibility. Demands must be prompt and impersonal.

The work of agitators, propagandists, the press, television and radio and visual agitation must be subjected to the activation of the unutilized reserves of animal husbandry.

It is important to improve cultural-general, trade and medical services for livestock breeders. Economic and social development at any section should keep pace with each other.

Open party meetings with a single agenda—"to live, work and fight in the Leninist and communist way"—are now held everywhere. It is important to utilize them maximally with a view to mobilizing party members and all workers for a practical solution of the urgent tasks facing us.

Pointing to the need for the further transformation of animal husbandry and for an accelerated advance of all its sectors, we must stop dividing problems into important and secondary. There are no and there should be no trifles in animal husbandry. We must embark on its further advance with energy not a bit lower than during the development of virgin land.

You may be confident that all our new deeds aimed at increasing the country's economic power, as before, will find every kind of support on the part of the Leninist Party, the Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman of the present time.

In conclusion D. A. Kunayev stated the following: The vast labor and political upsurge, in the atmosphere of which the workers of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, work on the fulfillment of the far-reaching tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan, demonstrate with renewed strength the moral and political unity of the society of mature socialism and the indestructible friendship among all the nations of the great homeland.

We have many famous dates ahead. They should be marked, like the entire concluding year of the five-year plan, with outstanding, new victories—to appropriately welcome the 11th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday, the 35th anniversary of the victory during the Great Patriotic War and the 60th anniversary of our republic and of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of all the participants in the plenum and on behalf of the army of 700,000 party members in the republic to assure the Leninist staff of the party--the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally--that the workers of Soviet Kazakhstan will do their utmost to honorably fulfill the party's assignments and to mark the preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements for the sake of the further strengthening of the economic and defense capacity of our country and of the entire socialist camp.

NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ANALYZES SOVIET HOLIDAYS AND RITES

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 3

[Review by N. Rybachuk, candidate of philosophic sciences, of the book "Sotsialisticheskaya Obryadnost' i Formirovaniye Novogo Cheloveka" ["Socialist Rites and the Formation of the New Man"] edited by Yu. N. Yel'chenko, N. M. Zakovich, P. K. Kurochkin, E. I. Lisavtseyev, A. S. Onishchenko, and others, Politizdat, Kiev, 1979]

[Text] Elucidated in a new collection of articles are the actual theoretical and practical problems of forming, developing and improving new rites; their functions in the arsenal of methods of ideological and political, labor, moral, esthetic and atheistic education; and also the dissemination of advanced experience in the putting of new holidays and rites into practice.

M. A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; T. V. Golubtsova, USSR deputy minister of culture; V. Ye. Octroshinskiy, secretary of the Zhitomirskiy Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; A. V. Kalina, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Mezhyshchynskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies; Academician Yu. V. Bronley; Doctors of Philosophic Sciences P. K. Kurochkin, A. S. Onishchenko and others contributed articles devoted to the generalization of practice and the analysis of theoretical problems. In various ways, they all show Soviet holidays and rites as integral elements of the Soviet way of life which fulfill social, cultural and ideological functions. Particularly noted in the collection is the large amount of work done by the Commission on Soviet Traditions, Holidays and Rites attached to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

Incidentally, more than 500 Party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers; scientists from several scientific and research institutes and VUZ's; writers; and figures from the world of art and culture were enlisted in the development of the recommendations which this commission prepared. Thus, poets, L. Vyshevalavskiy, D. Lutsenko and V. Yukhimovich, and composers, A. Bilash, V. Gomolyuka, A. Kos-Anatol'skiy, V. Kireyko, and V. Filippenko rendered a great deal of assistance in the creation of the poetic and musical basis of the rites.

The elucidation of the activities of clubs, libraries, museums and "Znaniye" ["Knowledge"] organizations of society for the introduction and dissemination of Soviet rites occupies an important place in the collection. Earning popularity in clubs and libraries, for example, are such interesting forms of marking revolutionary and patriotic holidays as mass meetings and dramatized presentations, ceremonial processions and collective performances of revolutionary songs, and creative accounts of participants of amateur talent activities. Labor holidays and rites, for example, have a large social and political significance. The ideological and emotional contents put in them are closely connected with practical economic and social events. Holidays of the harvest, the first sheaf of the Sickle and the Hammer in our republic, have become traditional. Having become very widespread in many oblasts is the ritual of the grain growers' ceremonial spring sowing and gathering of the harvest, which has become, in essence, a national holiday. Parades in review of equipment are arranged on these holidays, and young machine operators are presented with their first machines.

Such holidays often have the character of artistic-propagandistic cycles with names, "Land and People," "Roads to Bread," "Livestock Raising -- the Shock Front," etc., in which measures are included for the glorification of laboring people and for the labor education of young people. An interesting practice devoted to the grain growers in Khersonskaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts is elucidated. A specific practice for the introduction of new rites has built up in Zhitomerskaya Oblast. In cities and villages, it is noted in the book, more than 500 buildings and rooms for ceremonial events and more than 160 sites for ritual have been created.

The classification of new rites in the book is valuable. Academician Yu. V. Bromley (Moscow) considers it advisable to divide rites into groups: public and civic rites, professional and labor holidays, children's and young people's, special military rites, personal-civil, and personal-family. The reader will learn the detailed nature of each of these holidays and rites and particularities for the preparation and carrying out of them both in urban and rural areas. The articles by Candidates of Philosophic Sciences N. M. Zakovich, V. A. Zoyets and other authors are devoted to the disclosure of the specifics of holidays and rites and the role of Soviet traditions in strengthening the spiritual values of a socialist society. An analysis of the practice and problems of socialist rites as an element of the Soviet way of life is contained in an article by P. K. Luchinskiy, deputy director of the Department of Propaganda of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Also in the collection are the practical recommendations of a second all-union conference and seminar on new socialistic rites which has held in October, 1978, in Kiev.

Prepared by the Ministry of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the Central Committee of the CPSU and by its Kiev affiliate, the book will render valuable aid to scientific and practical workers who are concerned with socialist rites and their being put into practice.

8885

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

LAXITY TOWARD LAND USE LEGISLATION IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Georgian SSR Procurator Anzor Barabadze]

[Excerpts] In recent years the GCP CC and the republic government have implemented a number of measures to liquidate violations of land use legislation. The logical result is that instances of social land misappropriation and misuse in the republic have declined significantly, many cases of laxity and inefficiency toward the land are no more, and legal requirements concerning nationalization of the land are being strictly enforced.

Nevertheless, in 1978 and the first half of 1979 the various land-use organs uncovered more than 5,300 cases of land law violations. Moreover, more punishments were meted out for land crimes last year than the previous year.

In a number of the republic's rayons, questions of the allocation and proper use of lands designated for nonagricultural purposes are not being handled in accordance with the law. There are still many cases of misappropriation and misuse of social lands.

In several of the republic's rayons, local ispolkoms and agricultural and administrative organs have drastically slackened their supervision and control of the enforcement of Georgia's land use legislation.

There are still too many cases of officials' ignoring the law's considerable indoctrinative power, paying no attention to the workers' justified letters and complaint signals. In this way, the law is frequently replaced by high-handedness, society's interests by the desire for personal gain.

On 28 August 1979, Akhmetskiy Rayispolkom Agricultural Administration Chief A. Z. Chuniashvili received a disturbing report signed by 33 residents of Kogoto, of all professions and ages.

Alarmed, the report's writers described a very dangerous and disturbing crime. For four years, they said, certain persons gripped with the mania for gain and enrichment had been clearing 4.8 hectares of forest on an oak- and brush-covered tract of land known as Mukhistskaro on the right bank of the Alazani near Alaverdi. They pulled up the roots with tractors, surrounded the land with barbed wire, closed off access roads into the woods with locked gates, replaced the boundary signs, planted watermelons, and turned it into a source of their own wealth.

The collective complaint was sent to the Akhmetakiy Rayon MVD chief, but after that no one seemed to care what happened to it.

On 31 August, Akhmetakiy Rayon MVD officers stopped a ZIL-130 truck belonging to the Akhmeta Automotive Transport Office, driven by R. L. Davitashvili of the same office. The truck was loaded with 7,910 kilograms of watermelons belonging to Sh. I. Datulishvili of Ruispiri and G. N. Kurtsikidze of Vanta (Telavakiy Rayon).

It was then found that Sh. I. Datulishvili and G. N. Kurtsikidze, taking advantage of the criminal laxity of the appropriate organs, had since 1974 systematically chopped and cleared almost five hectares of oak and brush in order to use the land for their own enrichment. Their unrelenting depredations went on for years, yet no one thought of stopping them--even after the culprits were exposed through the alarm signal of the village workers. In fact, the Akhmetakiy Rayon MVD, Telavakiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Vanta, and other organs did everything they could to save the culprits.

Even though there were legal grounds for instituting criminal proceedings, for some reason the law enforcement organs failed to do so. Now, criminal proceedings have been instituted and an investigation is underway. The culprits will get the punishment they deserve. But why was this crime in the Alazani Woods ever allowed to happen? Primarily because of apathy toward the law and an indulgent attitude toward crime.

An order by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 14 May 1970 instituted administrative responsibility for land law violations. The law stipulated that officials and citizens may bear administrative responsibility, including a fine of up to 100 rubles, for land law violations, by decision of the administrative commissions under local ispolkoms.

In a number of the republic's rayons, the role of the commissions--a very effective means of crime prevention--is being completely neglected in the struggle against land law violations. In Tskhakayevski, Gurdzhaanski, Vanski, Gardabanski, Tetrtskaroyanski, Lanchkhutski, Karelski, and certain other rayons not a single official or citizen was brought to administrative trial in all of 1979, even though many violations were detected. In Khorsha alone (Tskhakayevski Rayon), 32 instances of land law violation were recorded.

Another reason for gross violations of land use legislation is that some local procurators have failed to ensure strict and precise compliance with the GSSR Land Code; there are still too many cases in which reports of land law violations are handled too late and in an unobjective manner.

In September of last year, on the initiative of the republic's Prokuratura, the land law violations were the topic of special examination by the Council of Ministers Presidium. The matter was discussed by the boards of directors of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and others, and the violations were judged harshly. By order of the Ministry of Agriculture, 23 officials who had grossly violated land use laws were subjected to strict disciplinary punishment. Measures have been drawn up and are being implemented to ensure effective state enforcement of land use legislation.

Enforcement of land use legislation constitutes a reliable guarantee that the ambitious new tasks assigned to the republic's farm workers will be accomplished.

6854

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

TURKISH OFFICIAL, BUSINESSMAN VISIT GEORGIA

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 26 Feb 80 p 2

[Gruzinform article: "A Meeting With Georgia"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad, well-known Turkish political figure Senator H. Gunes and his wife have arrived in Tbilisi to tour our country. They are accompanied by F. Yilmaz, head of the commercial-industrial construction firm Yilmazdar Asi.

The guests were met at the airport by G. V. Badineishvili, GSSR Supreme Soviet deputy, chairman of the board of directors of the republic's Journalists' Union, and editor of KOMUNISTI, and by O. I. Gigineishvili, chairman of the Society.

On 25 February, H. Gunes and F. Yilmaz were received by GSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman O. E. Cherkazia, and a friendly discussion was held. Senator H. Gunes said that visiting Georgia was the realization of a lifelong dream.

During their conversation O. E. Cherkazia stressed that Georgia has achieved significant advances in economy, technology, science, culture, and social progress in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

The conversation was participated in by O. I. Gigineishvili and by G. V. Galogre, deputy chairman of the Society.

6854

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN GOSBANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CAUSES OF DELAYED WAGES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 21 Mar 80 p 2

[Interview with K. Svanadze, deputy manager, Georgian Republic Office of USSR Gosbank, by V. Gabelia, under rubric "The Main Source of the Family Budget": "Are You Getting Paid On Time?"]

[Text] In the material well-being of the working man and his family, essential and perhaps crucial importance attaches to his wages. Labor and wages are inseparable concepts, they play a vital role in man's economic and cultural life. In speaking of wages, and getting paid on time, therefore, we are dealing primarily not only with the economic side of the process but also the moral and political aspects. And if in this regard we still encounter basic violations, and unfortunately this is all too often, it is a crime.

Well, how do things stand in our republic with regard to wages? What tendencies do we find, and what are the prospects? These and related problems are the subject of an interview between KOMUNISTI's correspondent and USSR Gosbank's Georgian Republic Office Deputy Manager K. Svanadze.

Efforts to ensure a steadily rising economy are directly linked to wages and salaries. How systematic and regular this link is has been acknowledged to be a problem of great importance to the state. Recently the republic's party and soviet organs have been paying close attention to the matter of paying wages to workers and employers on time. Higher-level republic organs discussed this issue twice, in 1974 and 1979, and passed the appropriate decrees, which spelled out in detail a system of measures designed to ensure prompt payment.

For their part, the Georgian Republic Office of Gosbank and its subordinate offices have stepped up control for the purpose; our office introduced an extra accounting for wages in arrears, indicating the amount, amount of

time in arrears, and the reasons in the various ministries and their subordinate organizations. In accordance with an alert system, Elva (lightning), specially developed by the republic office's sector credit administration, instructions as to measures to be taken are sent to officials of the various ministries and departments.

This kind of approach to the matter has played a vital role and, of course, is helping us in our daily efforts. But the problem remains unresolved. Unfortunately, officials of many ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises do not properly appreciate the economic and political significance of the prompt payment of wages, and responsibility and discipline are slack. As a result, wage payments are chronically late, and mistakes and infractions are repeated.

As of 1 February, 6.3 million rubles were unpaid; to be sure, this is three million rubles less than the corresponding period last year, but it is six times more than the figure as of 1 January of this year. And one particular point must be emphasized: our republic's figures with respect to delayed wage payments are much higher than the all-union average.

These examples and comparisons are food for thought; if we don't take care of the matter soon, if we do not make up for the lag, we will not achieve the desired results. Failure to pay wages on time not only gives rise to justified dissatisfaction among workers and employees but also has an adverse effect on labor productivity and plan fulfillment. With respect to wage payment matters this year, the situation is especially deplorable in Akhalkalakiy, Geghechkorskiy, Gurdzhaanakiy, Sagaredzhoyakiy, Marneuli'skiy, Tsalkakiy, Akhmetakiy, and a few other rayons.

Among the various ministries and departments, the worst in arrears are the Agriculture Ministry's sovkhozes and inter-farm associations. To be sure, compared with the same period last year, the amount of wages in arrears there has declined somewhat, but violations have occurred this year again. From information submitted by the republic office's outlets, it appears that the reason why workers and employees in organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture are being paid late is that the wage fund has been over-spent, the labor plan is not being submitted on time, wage calculations are delayed, there are no funds in the account, and sometimes sovkhoz representatives do not even show up at the bank to get the wages. For example, failure to pay wages was due to overspending of the wage fund in 39 cases, failure to submit the labor plan in 9 cases, delayed calculation of wages in 28 cases, lack of funds in the account in 19 cases, and failure of farm representatives to pick up the wages in 53 cases.

According to information from the Marneuli Gosbank office, the Kasumlo Sovkhoz submitted its request for December 1979's wages on 21 January. But no one from the farm showed up at the bank to pick up the money. To get to the bottom of the matter, a representative of the bank was sent to Kasumlo on 31 January; unfortunately, he found no one there, and so the workers' and employees' wages still remained unpaid. The Araplo Sovkhoz

in the same rayon was in arrears all through 1979. The situation is no better in other rayons. The Gomi Vegetable and Dairy Sovkhoz in Samtredakiy Rayon had unpaid wages totaling 295,000 rubles as of 1 February. The Akhmeta Sovkhoz was 239,000 rubles in arrears for a period of 26 days. The Chailuri Seedling Farm in Sagaredzhoyakiy Rayon was 319,000 rubles in arrears for 10 days.

There have been twenty-four cases of delayed wage payments in the enterprises and organizations of the Georgian Ministry of Rural Construction. The amount comes to 496,000 rubles. In 18 cases, the arrears is due to lack of funds and an unsatisfactory financial situation. In three cases, it is due to failure of the organization's representative to show up. In the other cases, it is due to failure to submit the labor plan.

We have dealt here chiefly with farms in the Ministry of Agriculture system, also rural construction enterprises, and we have named various rayons. But other ministries also have shortcomings. In 12 industrial enterprises under the Georgian Ministry of Construction, wages in arrears as of 1 February totaled 122,800 rubles. This situation lasted from 4 to 23 days. As of 11 February, unpaid wages totaled 17,000 rubles in Borzhomi's Mobile-Mechanized Column No 83, 15,000 rubles in the Bzipi Ferroconcrete Experimental Plant, and 10,000 rubles in Batumi's Trust No 5 Motor Pool.

The situation is somewhat better in the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Consumer Services, where there is a sense of concern for paying wages in time.

The list of ministries and their subordinate enterprises which are in arrears in respect to wage payments is a rather long one, and it would take too much time to name them all. The main thing now is to eliminate these shortcomings and straighten things out.

A very important factor is how this matter is approached by ministry management personnel. The Georgian Republic Gosbank Office has asked the USSR Council of Ministers to direct the ministries and their officials to spearhead efforts to get wages paid on time. The republic's Council of Ministers has directed ministry and department officials in writing to take care of this matter, which depends largely on the prompt drafting of labor plans for submission to the bank. It should also be noted that the ministries and departments are failing to authorize their subordinate enterprises and organizations to cover wage overspending on time; almost half of the cases of wages in arrears are due to just this factor.

As we can see, the question requires an integrated solution. We believe that with the help of higher-level organs and joint efforts by the ministries and the republic's Gosbank office, these shortcomings in the matter of wage payments can be eliminated in a short time period.

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN GOSSTANDART OFFICIAL ON NEW QUALITY CERTIFICATION

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 19 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by M. Gegeshidze, deputy chief, Georgian Republic Administration of USSR Gosstandart, under rubric "Perfect the Economic Mechanism": "A New Stage"]

(Text) In order to stimulate more production of high-quality products, our government in 1967 introduced a state system of product quality certification. The second stage of development of this system encompassed the years 1969-1971, when certification was required only on certain vital product items, according to which the particular item was rated highest category. The second stage--1971-1974--involved improved forms of product certification, reintroduction of a unified system which called for three categories of quality--highest, first, and second.

The fourth stage began in 1974, when the basic statute governing product certification in machine-building and other sectors went into effect; it is still in force.

As an element of the economic mechanism, the product quality certification system is constantly being refined, and now the fifth stage of this development is underway. Characteristic of this stage is the fact that in preparing particular products for certification, enterprises and organizations are to carry out measures to raise the product's technical level, perfect production technology, improve mechanization and automation, ensure stable product quality indicators, and so on. The enterprise is to implement this complex of measures and stipulate for which quality category (highest, first, or second) the product is being submitted to the certification commission, whose make-up is approved by order to the ministry or department.

The commission is to decide that the product is classified as highest or first category for up to three years in the case of production-technical products and up to two years in the case of consumer goods. A new time period for which the honored emblem of quality remains in effect--five years--has been set for complex production-technical items. The time

period for which second quality category conferred on a product remains in effect is decided by the ministry or department and, as a rule, does not exceed six months.

An innovation in product certification is the fact that all ministries and departments are obliged to constantly compile a list of products scheduled for certification. The list must be coordinated with Gosstandart, Gosstroy (in accordance with the relevant nomenklatura), the Ministry of Trade (with respect to consumer goods), and Gosnab (with respect to goods to be distributed by this committee). They also have the right to replace this list with a list of products not subject to certification. The creation of this document clarifies the issue as to which products are subject to certification and which are not.

In our republic, 49.7 percent of all products were not subject to certification in 1978; in 1979 the figure was 49.2 percent. In 1978, 3.6 percent of all products subject to certification were not certified. In 1979 this figure had dropped to 2.2 percent.

Newly-assimilated products must be certified not later than one year after they go into series production, or not later than two years in the case of especially complex items. During this time period, until certification such a product is listed as not being subject to certification. It has been deemed necessary to classify as highest quality category those items which in terms of technical level and quality indicators are better than or equivalent to the best Soviet and foreign achievements, which promote technical progress in the national economy, encourage increased labor productivity, conservation of materials, fuel, and electricity, and are competitive in foreign markets.

Since 1975, the proportion of product items bearing the State Emblem of Quality in the republic has risen almost eightfold. Some 593 enterprises are not producing any quality emblem-bearing goods, yet the products of 188 of them are subject to certification. Enterprises in 11 rayons, including Aspindzskiy, Abashskiy, Dmanisskiy, and Chokhataurskiy, are not producing any certified goods.

A new feature is that in comparing the performance of various enterprises, organizations, and regions with respect to the percentage of quality-certified goods, only the volume of products subject to certification is considered. By this procedure, each region is subject to the same conditions in totaling up the results. In the case of new, highly-effective production-technical goods incentive premiums are applied to the wholesale prices for a period of one to two years; in the case of conferral of the emblem of quality to such goods the period is extended to four to five years. The premium on wholesale prices may be increased by 1.5 times.

If an enterprise fails to maintain standards on an item bearing the emblem of quality, it loses the right to attach the emblem to the product, and

its wholesale price incentive premiums are reduced.

Second quality category is assigned to industrial products which are not up to current standards, which have grown obsolete, and which require modernization or removal from production. In 1978, 0.3 percent of the republic's products were classified as such; in 1979 the figure was 0.2 percent.

In the case of second quality category goods, also products which have not been certified within the specified time, wholesale prices are reduced in the amount of 50% of the profit earned from the sale of such products. At the same time, such products are sold at unreduced prices, but the reduced amount goes into the state budget.

One factor which accounts for the substantial improvement in the quality of products manufactured in the republic in recent years is the purposive, well-organized work of the effectiveness and quality commissions of the enterprise party organizations, the GCP CC, the gorkoms and raykoms, and the ministries and departments. Almost 200 enterprises in the republic already have functioning complex systems of product quality control, and there are 5,000 in the whole country.

Normative documents are being drawn up for complex control systems in Tbilisi and Kutaisi. If oblast, city, and rayon commissions will set about to develop quality control systems in their own regions and also keep in mind that such systems will be introduced in most of the republic's enterprises by the end of the year, it will create a firm basis for the development of a republic system of quality control. And this will undoubtedly help to increase the production of goods bearing the State Emblem of Quality.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

YOUNG PARTY MEMBER REBUKED FOR REPROACHING PARTY

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 5 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by D. Gadenidze under rubric "Party Life: The Party Member's Moral Norm": "Where You Are Most Needed. . . Party Membership Is Primarily A Duty, Or 'My' Versus 'Our' Interests"]

[Text] Dear Editors! I graduated from secondary school in Chognari (Terzhol'skiy Rayon) in 1973. In September of that year I continued studies in vocational-technical school, where I learned to be a dressmaker. After graduation I went to work in the head plant of the Kutaisi Garment Production Association imeni Kirov. There I was accepted into the CPSU. Then I decided to transfer to the consumer services sphere in order to learn individual dressmaking. But the secretary of the plant party committee refused to release me: "If you want to go to college, you have our blessing, but if not we can't spare you, we need you here."

What I'm asking is why is the party preventing me from pursuing my aims? When I joined the party I firmly believed that it would help me attain my desires. The opposite has happened. Signed, Mzia Bregadze.

When the newspaper's reporter looked into the matter, Mzia sincerely repented her words: "I acted hastily," she said. But she stood by her desires and decisions. Clearly, she was strongly tempted to learn "individual dressmaking processes."

When young party member Mzia Bregadze, who had been singled out among her comrades, trusted, and recommended by her senior colleagues for membership in the CPSU, and for her part had promised that she would always be worthy to bear the name communist, left her collective without permission, many were puzzled: How could this be! A leading worker, a member of the Komsomol Buro, a decent young person. . . They could hardly believe it!

No one denies that a person can make a contribution and do good in any sector of life, and that consumer services are one sector where we need skilled hands and a clear conscience. But couldn't she have waited a while until the enterprise was up to strength? Why did she place her own interests above those of the collective? They told her, after all, that they couldn't let her go, they couldn't spare her. Then they improved conditions--they put her on single-shift work. Her wages were not bad either, an average of 120 to 140 rubles a month. Nevertheless, the desire to "learn individual dress-making" came to be uppermost in her mind. She complains: "Why is the party preventing me from pursuing my aims?"! One person, whatever position he occupies, whether he hinders or encourages, is not the whole party, and this should be kept in mind by someone who has just learned the party's rules and program, and to reproach the whole party because of the actions of a party committee secretary, however adversely he has affected her life (although nothing of the kind took place), is a mistake, to put it mildly. In addition, when M. Bregadze joined the ranks of the CPSU no one promised her that this step would guarantee her any privileges!

Party members have never been afraid of difficulties. They have always stood where the situation was gravest. They have always taken on the most responsibilities and have never asked for violets and roses instead of brambles and thorns on life's road. Party membership is primarily a duty, and we must keep this in mind especially when "my" and "our" interests clash.

When you are just 24 years old, when you have just started out in life, all of this is especially important. If you start out looking for the easy road in life, if you don't learn how to curb your own desires from the outset, to consider others (whether an individual or the collective), you will have trouble going the distance. A person always has the inner strength and will to do this. All it takes is indoctrination and training. But will is more than just the ability to see something and get it, it is also the ability to sacrifice when necessary. In addition to fighting for what we want, therefore, we must also learn to deny ourselves some things. It involves not only resistance to temptation in particular situations but also the struggle against undesirable qualities in our own nature, a means of indoctrinating our own person.

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REGIONAL

PERSIAN BOOK ON IRANIAN GEORGIANS DISCUSSED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 19 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Revaz Mikeladze, scientist, Oriental Institute, and Rodam Chachanidze, writer: "Georgians in Iran. A Book From Fereidan"]

[Text] We have just received a book, "Georgians in Iran," recently published in Persian in Iran's ancient capital Isfahan. The author of this important work is "Mahmad Sefyan" (Sepiashvili). In the preface the author writes: "This book discusses a country bordering the Black Sea, whose remarkable strategic and natural conditions have placed it in the center of great events throughout the centuries, making it a battleground of bloody days and extermination. From time to time such powerful conquerors as Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, Tamurlaine, and many others drew attention, great wars were fought, but the country survived. This tiny country was the scene of clashes of interests between Osmanlis and Persians, Greeks, and others, which cost the country dearly."

The author goes on to review Georgia's history and geography. He makes copious use of accounts by ancient Italian, Greek, Persian, and Turkish travelers and historians to provide very interesting material on the Georgian people. He speaks with sadness of the terrible years in the 17th century when, at the bloody Shah Abbas I's order, Georgians were mercilessly massacred and removed to Iran. He recalls the wholesale hunting of blacks in Africa, when Negroes were sold in the slave markets of America, and remarks bitterly: "The only difference between these shameful actions is that in the West the victims of this violence were black-skinned, whereas in the Caucasus they were white men."

That marked the beginning of the history of Georgian colonies on Iranian soil. Georgians made a home for themselves in Khorasan and Mazandaran, Gilan, Fars, Abasabad, Izadkhast, Fereidan, and Khuzistan. The main purpose of settling Georgians in Fereidan was to protect Iran's borders against the constant incursions of the Bakhtiaris.

The Georgians gradually merged with the Iranians. They lost their language and customs, many of our colonies disappeared. Only Fereidan has survived; there, babies learn Georgian from the cradle, nurtured

it with his mother's milk. Georgian children learn nothing but Georgian. The Georgian language is not persecuted in Fereidan. Not only that, the local Persian and Bakhtiari people have shown considerable fondness for the language and learn it with pleasure; it has even become the native language in some non-Georgian homes. This section of the book presents the Georgian alphabet and how to count in Georgian.

The author reviews Fereidan's geography, economy, climate, activities, and way of life.

The author notes that urbanization has affected Fereidan as well. Nowadays, many Fereidan residents are leaving the villages and settling in the cities to make a living. Georgian districts have developed in many of Iran's cities, including Teheran and Isfahan. One street in Teheran is now called Georgian Prospekt.

Next, the author discusses Georgian-Iranian cultural relations. He stresses the deep roots of these relations and notes that Georgians always advanced rapidly in Iranian service. Outstanding among Georgians who were elevated in Iran was Alaverdi Khan--one Undiladze who became top man in Iran after the Shah. Alaverdi Khan built a 33-arch bridge on the Zayanderud River which still serves the people of Isfahan. Alaverdi Khan was Shah Abbas I's only hope in the savage wars between Iran and Turkey. In 1626 he was appointed Supreme Commander of Iran's armed forces and carried out extensive reforms, with the result that Iran's armed forces were of first-class quality for that time.

The author also discusses other outstanding Georgians who served the Shah of Iran--Gorgikhan, Khosrokhan, and others, and comments on the role played by Georgians in the time of the Anjomans.

The author Mahmad Sefyan (Sepiashvili) is a young Fereidanian who majored in geography at Isfahan University. Now he is devoting all his energy and knowledge to the service of his people. He is the director of the first secondary school in Fereidun-Shahr (Zemo Martkopi) and is preparing for his degree. It should also be mentioned here that Amiran Mikelani (Mikeladze), the younger brother of one of the writers of this article, is in charge of education for all of Fereidan.

This is the only book on the Iranian Georgians ever published in the history of Iran. The author has collected a large amount of material and arranged it with painstaking care in this book. Now that the Shah's bloody regime in Iran has been overthrown and the people are starting a new life, the publication of this book is worth noting. It provides the Iranian people with a clear picture of their Georgian neighbors.

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN STATISTICS OFFICIAL ON DISCIPLINE SHORTCOMINGS

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 11 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by V. Nadareishvili, deputy chief, Georgian SSR Central Statistical Administration: "Discipline In the Language of Statistics"]

[Text] Now, as all sectors of the republic's economy grow by gigantic leaps, more and more importance is attached to strengthening labor discipline, making rational use of work time, selecting and retaining cadres properly, and complying strictly with contract times. We are directed to do this by the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUGCTU 1979 decree "Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline in the National Economy and Reducing Cadre Turnover."

A number of measures have been implemented in this regard in the republic during the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the results have been apparent. The quality of administration of industrial enterprise and agricultural organizations is better, and party supervision of the economy has improved.

What do the statistics about discipline tell us?

Especially noteworthy is the fact that last year in the republic compared with 1978 the worker turnover coefficient declined by 1.6 points in industry, 6.9 points in construction, and 1.2 points in automotive transport, but it rose by 0.3 points in agriculture.

Despite substantial progress, things are not going well in a number of cities and rayons with regard to strengthening discipline.

For example, compared with 1978 the worker turnover coefficient rose by 38 points last year in Tkvarcheli, 6.6 points in Kobuletskiy Rayon, 16 points in Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon, 13 points in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, 12 points in Gegechkorskiy Rayon, 6 points in Bolnisskiy Rayon, 4 points in Bordzhomski Rayon, 3 points in Batumi, 2 points in Chiatura, 3 points in Gori, and 2 points in Sukhumi.

The situation is especially bad with regard to construction. Last year, for example, the turnover coefficient rose 13 points in the construction organizations of Sukhumi, 44.7 points in Gal'skiy Rayon, 22.4 points in Khelvachaurakiy Rayon, 9.3 points in Poti, 36.1 points in Vanakiy Rayon, 6.6 points in Zestafonskiy Rayon, and so on.

Nor is the situation in the republic's automotive transport organizations any better. In a number of enterprises, the indicator rose from 2 to 19 points.

The worker turnover coefficient is lower in agriculture than in other sectors (6.1 points), but in some rayons the indicator is much above average. It is 18 percent in Ochamchirakiy Rayon, for example, and rose 3 points there over 1978.

As is well known, our republic is implementing many measures to make effective use of work time. Last year, economically unjustified work time losses declined by 264,000 man-days in industry compared with 1976. Nevertheless, we must find substantial reserves for boosting production by eliminating work time losses. Because some local managers are not implementing appropriate organizational and indoctrination measures, people condone violations of work rules and are not making the effort to eliminate work time losses.

In Tbilisi's industrial enterprises, economically unjustified work time losses last year declined by 36,000 man-days compared with 1978, amounting to 309,000 man-days. Work time losses added up to 43,600 man-days in Sukhumi's industrial enterprises and 46,800 man-days in Adzharia's industrial enterprises, including 43,400 man-days or 93 percent in Batumi. Work time losses are just as high in Kutaisi and Gardabanskiy, Zestafonskiy, Telavskiy, and Khashurskiy rayons.

Unjustified work time losses in 1979 added up to 15,000 man-days in automotive transport and 683,000 man-days in agriculture. If it had not been for these losses, the republic would have produced an additional 9 million rubles in construction-installation work output, 26 million ton-kilometers in freight haulage, and 100 million rubles of industrial goods.

Last year, 130 industrial enterprises in the republic failed to fulfill the labor productivity, largely because of work time losses. The labor productivity was not fulfilled by 17 out of 167 enterprises of the Georgian Food Industry Ministry, 12 out of 97 enterprises of the Georgian Local Industry Ministry, 12 out of 36 in the Georgian Housing and Communal Services Ministry, 8 out of 54 in the Georgian Light Industry Ministry, and so on.

A considerable portion of nonproductive expenses is accounted for by fines paid for rail car idleness. In all, the republic's industrial enterprises last year paid 3.623 million rubles in fines because of this.

Last year there were 3,950 recorded cases of waste and shortages in the main sectors of the national economy. It is significant that the departmental-auditing services detected only 436 cases or 11 percent, including 12 percent in industry and 46 percent in construction. Out of 886 cases of waste and shortages detected in enterprises of the Georgian Food Industry Ministry, for example, the sector-auditing service found only 37 cases, or 4.2 percent. The situation is almost identical in the Georgian Meat and Dairy Industry Ministry, and out of 832 cases of waste and shortage in the republic's automotive transport enterprises not one was detected by the sector-auditing services.

In 1979, the republic's industrial enterprises repeatedly failed to fulfill product delivery plans in accordance with contracts and obligations. Because of this the republic's industrial enterprises received 12,186 claims in the form of 43.331 million rubles in fines. We encounter cases like this in the industrial enterprises of Adzharia, Kutaisi, Rustavi, Gardabanskiy and Zestafonskiy rayons, and Tbilisi.

Last year there were many cases of workers and employees not being paid on time. Some 799 such cases were recorded in industry, 171 in automotive transport, and 290 in agriculture—a total of 1,260.

Quarterly data of the Georgian SSR Central Statistical Administration show that there is much to be done in various regions of the republic to ensure that labor, planning, financial, and contract discipline is maximally strengthened in all enterprises and all links of performance in order to eliminate shortcomings and improve production quality and effectiveness. This is an indispensable condition for fulfilling this year's plans and socialist obligations.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT CRITICIZED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 4

[Letters to the editor on outbreaks of crime and reasons therefor answered by Col M. Gargamadze, chief of Administration of Criminal Investigation of Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs]

[Text] Questions from Letters of Readers of ZARYA VOSTOKA:

..."A year ago my apartment was burglarized in the daytime, but the militia has not found the criminal or criminals, I do not know how many of them there were. This is a failure in the work of the militia, isn't it?"

V. Tetrashvili, engineer, Tbilisi

..."I believe that many law violations occur because of slack work on the part of our precinct militia inspectors. It would be a good thing if every precinct position were to know his mikrorayon thoroughly--crime would go down. I would like to know what the republic MVD thinks about this."

N. Prokhorov, Tekhakaya

..."Don't we have too many unemployed?"

A. Gabuniya, nurse, Sukhumi

Answered by Chief of Administration of Criminal Investigation of Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Colonel of Militia M. Targamadze

The republic Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local organs last year succeeded in achieving a number of positive results and in overcoming a certain tendency toward growth in the level of law violations that occurred in 1978. A significant contribution to the attainment of these results was made by the preventive service of criminal investigation. Practice has shown that proper organization of preventive work in city rayon organs of internal affairs, including able and efficient use of the Institute of Precinct Militia Inspectors, constitutes a firm guarantee of success in the fight against crime.

The republic has many precinct militia inspectors who are highly professional personnel. Actually, each of them is a minister of internal affairs in his mikrorayon. Among such workers are to be found senior precinct inspectors of Kirovskiy and Pervomayskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs of Tbilisi A. Kochiashvili and I. Chilingarashvili, precinct inspectors of Sukhumi and Batumi City Department of Internal Affairs N. Bagash and Ye. Pirtakhelashvili and their colleagues of rayon departments of internal affairs: Tekhival'skiy--G. Kulumbegov, Telavskiy--Z. Kudzhaidze, Tekhakeyevskiy--A. Salakaya, Bogdanovskiy--A. Yedakyan and many others.

At the same time, while appreciating the general positive changes in the fight against crime, we have to admit that we have no bases for complacency, inasmuch as the absolute level of law violations in the republic still remains high.

One of the factors increasing the difficulty of the situation in a number of regions is to be found in property crimes, especially larcenies, looting and robberies. Characteristically, many persons committing crimes of this category are not engaged in socially useful labor. This is borne out by the fact that republic organs of internal affairs have still not put into operation reserves in the fight against crime and are making inadequate use of the resources of such public formations as stations for protection of order, prevention councils of labor collectives, people's detachments and others.

A most acute and topical problem is theft of personal property, especially from apartments of citizens. We understand that overall success in the fight against crime is directly dependent on end results in this important sector of our work and are listening sensitively to the opinion of the public concerning it. Consequently one of the chief tasks facing precinct militia inspectors is to increase the effectiveness of measures relating to prevention and detection of so-called not witnessed crimes, that is, those that are committed secretly, without eyewitnesses. In our republic, of the total number of not witnessed crimes that have undergone criminal investigation, only 19.8 percent were solved by precinct inspectors or with their participation, while in the country as a whole this indicator is two and a half times higher.

The chief weapon in the struggle with thefts continues to be well-organized operational investigative work. But we should not leave out of consideration additional reserves existing in organs of internal affairs for stepping up the tempo of this struggle, a major role in which is assigned to precinct militia inspectors. The timely and full detection and placement on one of the forms of preventive registration of persons inclined to the commission of thefts and other antisocial acts depends namely on them.

A most significant influence continues to be exerted on the level of crime by such factors as parasitism, antisocial manifestations in day-to-day life, drunkenness, absence of supervision of children, repeated commission of

crimes. And it is namely the precinct inspector who is called upon in the first instance to work on the neutralization of such occurrences.

It is necessary to dwell especially on such an important problem in our republic as the struggle against parasitism. It should be noted that the relative share of the able-bodied population not engaged in the sphere of public production among us is one of the highest in the country. Therefore all personnel of organs of internal affairs face the big responsibility of solving such an important problem as liquidation of parasitism. This is one basic task set for law protection organs and, in particular, militia organs by a decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Improving Work Relating to Preservation of Law and Order and Intensification of the Struggle Against Law Violations."

A great deal of work has been done in the last period in the plan for increasing the struggle against parasitism. Since October 1978 there has been in use a unified system developed by the republic MVD for the detection, job placement and further control of the attitude toward labor of persons inclined to maintain a parasitic way of life. Favorable results in the struggle against parasitism have been attained in Abkhazskaya ASSR, the cities of Tbilisi, Poti, Gori and Borzhomskiy, Gurdzhamskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Chkhorotskuskii and a number of other rayons. But it must be admitted that the work conducted by local soviet organs and the militia on job placement of exposed parasitic elements has so far been organized unsatisfactorily. Thus, of the total number of unemployed persons determined last year only 43.2 percent have been placed in jobs, and the percentage is even smaller in some cities and rayons. This indicates that neither local organs of internal affairs nor ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies have so far understood the importance of this problem. Numerous instances of formalism in the work of working commissions for the detection of parasites created under housing operation offices and rural soviets have not been eliminated. For example, in Dnaniiskiy Rayon the chairmen of Gandarskiy, Oruzmanovskiy and Kirovskiy rural soviets, with the tacit agreement of precinct inspectors of the militia, officially informed the permanent commission for struggle against parasitism of the fact that the entire able-bodied population is employed in the sphere of public production. But a selective check of the aforesaid rural soviets disclosed 28 persons who were evading socially useful labor.

In the last five years, there has been observed in the republic a tendency for growth of the relative share of parasitic elements among persons committing crimes. Only last year, a certain drop occurred in this indicator, which amounted to 28.8 percent; this, however, was 6.8 percent above the all-union level. In a number of places in the republic, on the other hand, this indicator rose. Thus, in Kutaisi it was equal to 40.9 percent, in Zugdidi--48 percent, in Makharadzevskiy Rayon--52.8 percent and so on.

As to how dangerous parasitism can be may be judged by such facts: last year, of the persons who committed thefts of personal property of citizens,

the relative share of those who were not working amounted to 41.4 percent, robberies and bandit attacks--41.6 percent, while among criminal groups kidnapping people for the purpose of extortion--more than 58 percent.

G. Zhvaniya, a formerly convicted resident of Zugdidi, was placed in a job by N. Mandariya, a senior lieutenant of the militia, at the Kolkheti Education and Production Association of the republic Society for the Blind. At this point, the militia worker had done his job and ceased exercising control over Zhvaniya. Taking advantage of this, the latter on his own quit production and lived for a long time in Moscow, visiting Zugdidi from time to time. The nonworking Zhvaniya subsequently gathered together a criminal group, which in April of last year kidnapped a 9-year-old child for the purpose of extorting from its parents a large sum of money.

One of the chief tasks of the preventive service is the problem of criminal recidivism. It is true that the current five-year plan has displayed a tendency toward reduction of recidivism. In 1979, organs of internal affairs achieved a somewhat further improvement in indicators of repeated crime, which was 2.5 percent lower than in 1978 and amounted to 17 percent. It should be noted that this is significantly lower than all-union indicators, but in a number of cities and rayons of the republic, the level of recidivistic crime continues to be high. For example, in Kutaisi it is 23.1 percent, in Zugdidi--23.4 percent, Tkhaltubo--33 percent, in Makharadzevskiy Rayon--28.7 percent, in Tsulukidzevskiy Rayon--33.9 percent, in Adigeniskiy Rayon--34.8 percent and so on.

The republic Ministry of Internal Affairs has set the task before precinct inspectors of raising to a qualitatively new level work on exercising administrative surveillance of persons released from places of confinement.

G. Chaladze, a resident of Akhasheni Village of Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon, three times previously convicted of hooliganism and despite a negative reference from a corrective-labor colony, was not placed under administrative surveillance. Former precinct inspector Senior Lieutenant of Militia Giligashvili had actually done no preventive work in connection with Chaladze, as a result of which the latter, from the day of release to the time of commission of a new crime, led an antisocial way of life and for almost a year did not work anywhere. The same may be said of previously repeatedly convicted D. Otiaashvili, a resident of Kakabeti of Sagaredzhoyakiy Rayon. As the result of such permissiveness on the part of militia organs and, first of all, on the part of precinct inspectors Atnashvili and Chaladze organized a criminal group and last September kidnapped from Tbilisi minor S. for the purpose of extortion.

Such cases undoubtedly undermine the prestige of the militia among the population, and sometimes the inaction or remissness of other precinct inspectors provokes justifiable indignation by citizens. We have assumed a policy of decisively getting rid of such workers. Last year alone 15 precinct

inspectors were fired from organs of internal affairs for unfavorable motives. Recently, there has been a marked improvement in the composition of precinct inspectors, each fourth one of whom has a higher education and 63.1 percent of the personnel have secondary education.

Ways of activating and improving forms and methods of preventive work by organs of internal affairs were prominently discussed at a republic conference seminar of precinct militia inspectors held in February of this year. The present year should be in their work a year of all-out rise in the level of operational investigative work and individual prevention. The personnel of organs of internal affairs are full of decision to carry out these important and responsible tasks.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TBILISI UNIVERSITY JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT MEETING ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 16 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by D. Tkebuchava: "The Journalist's 'Daily Bread'...Discussion of Results of Georgian Party Aktiv Meeting on Law Enforcement"]

[Text] It is said that every true journalist is obligated not only to take pen in hand but also to constantly keep his finger on the pulse of life and events. This saying clearly reflects the complexity, but at the same time the prestige and responsibility, of the mission borne by Soviet journalists, those impartial chroniclers of today. It is entirely logical, therefore, that the party organization, faculty, and students of the Journalism Department of Tbilisi State University, the republic's main center for training future workers on the ideological front, were among the first at an open party meeting to discuss the results of a Georgian party aktiv meeting on law enforcement.

The meeting was a forum for open, principled discussion of the particular problems which, on the basis of issues examined at the aktiv meeting, are directly linked to the tasks and problems of training future journalists.

The main speaker, Journalism Department Dean Gamezardashvili, Soviet Party Press Theory and Practice Department Head Professor N. Tabidze, Deputy Department Dean Docent D. Chikviladze, and students L. Nadareishvili, K. Kharaidze, and others spoke of the requirements imposed by the party and government on journalists today, when the entire community is concentrating on the struggle against everything that is negative, outmoded, and anti-social.

Participants also stressed that the future journalist must constantly strive to improve himself. He must always remember that every man's inner micro-world is large and complex. The journalist cannot ignore this. Reflection is his daily bread. His duty is to give this bread out generously.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

MEETINGS ON IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTED

Adzharskiy Georgian CP Obkom Plenum

LD091031 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Adzharskiy Georgian CP Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] An Adzharskiy Georgian CP Obkom plenum has been held to discuss the results of the Georgian party aktiv meeting and the tasks of Adzharia party organizations in strengthening public order and improving party leadership of administrative organs' activity in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on Preserving Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Lawbreaking."

The report by Adzharskiy Obkom second secretary G. Ye. Chigogidze and the speeches by plenum participants showed that party committees and primary party organizations in Adzharia are doing purposeful work to further strengthen socialist legality and law and order, are implementing more concrete leadership of law-protection organs' activity and are seeking to step up the public's activeness in the struggle to establish order everywhere and in all things. This is having a positive effect on the general moral and political climate which, in turn, is contributing to a considerable extent to the attainment of new heights in the struggle to fulfill the five-year plan targets and to the implementation of the comprehensive plan for the socioeconomic development of the autonomous republic.

Some work has been carried out recently in Adzharia to eradicate crime and law-breaking. However, the plenum noted, party committees and primary party organizations of administrative organs are failing to implement effective measures to enhance their vanguard role in the struggle to strengthen socialist legality. Not everywhere is there an appropriate party assessment of violations and instances of protectionism and bureaucracy.

Law enforcement organs are failing to wage a resolute struggle against drunkenness, parasitism and crime.

The plenum was addressed by Georgian SSR prosecutor A. M. Barabadze.

The results of the plenum work were summed up by V. R. Papunidze, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee bureau and first secretary of the Adzharskiy party obkom.

A resolution was adopted on the topic under discussion.

Estonian Aktiv Meeting

LD011209 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 1

[ETA report: "Meeting of Republic Party, Soviet, Trade Union and Komsomol Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv was held in Tallinn on 19 March. The tasks of further strengthening socialist law and order in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed.

The meeting was opened by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A report was delivered by K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A report was also delivered at the meeting by V. Gladhyshev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section.

A speech was delivered by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were I. Kebin, V. Klauson, V. Vyalyas, V. Kyao, O. Merimaa, A.-B. Upsi, A. Pork, L. Shishov and Estonian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen A. Trebubov and G. Tynspoyeg.

Georgian Supreme Court Plenum

LD141337 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Georgian Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] The first session of the new Georgian Supreme Court has taken place.

V. Edisherashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian Supreme Court, reported on progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On

Improving the Work in Protecting Law and Order and Stepping Up the Fight Against Crime" and the Georgian party aktiv meeting's decisions.

A. Karanadze, chairman of the republic's Supreme Court, and those speaking in the debate noted the need to further improve activity in strengthening socialist legality. It was particularly emphasized that the courts must fully use the force of the law in combating dangerous crimes.

The plenum discussed organizational questions. The composition of the republic's Supreme Court legal collegiums and scientific consultative council were confirmed.

Latvian Law Enforcement Organs

LD290951 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Coordination Conference of the Republic's Law Enforcement Organs"]

[Text] A coordination conference of leaders of the Latvian SSR's law enforcement organs was held in the Latvian SSR prosecutor's office on 4 April, to discuss topical questions of further strengthening socialist legality and law and order in the republic in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Step Up the Fight Against Lawbreaking."

The session was opened by Ya. E. Dzenitis, Latvian SSR prosecutor.

The conference approved a plan for basic coordination measures by law enforcement organs to step up the fight against crime and other law-breaking. Instructions were given to leaders of law enforcement organs in the republic's cities and rayons on further improving their activity in fulfilling the aforementioned CPSU Central Committee resolution.

Taking part in the conference's work were S. I. Anisimov, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee administrative organs section; M. F. Drozd, Latvian SSR minister of internal affairs; V. I. Layvin, the republic's minister of justice; and G. A. Zemribo, acting chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Court.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT SHORTCOMINGS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 1

[EL'TA article: "With Joint Efforts Against Law Violations--Meeting of the Republic Party Operational Aktiv")]

[Excerpts] On 21 March a meeting of the republic party operational aktiv was held in Vilnius. At it, tasks of party, soviet, operational and administrative organs, trade-union and komsomol organizations were discussed on fulfillment of the 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Improving Work Relating to the Preservation of Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle with Law Violations."

The meeting was opened with introductory remarks by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus.

Second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania N. Dybenko presented a report.

It was pointed out at the meeting that in recent years a great deal has been done in the republic in boosting the legal education of workers, improving legal work in the national economy and in the struggle with law violations. The public is involved in this work, and the struggle is expanding for exemplary public order. Questions relating to the preservation of law and order are resolved comprehensively, and administrative measures are more closely combined with educational measurements.

The Vilnius Party Gorkom, for example, to a certain degree has succeeded in uniting the operations of party, soviet and law-protection organs, operational heads, komsomol and other public organizations, labor collectives and ideological institutions, families and schools. The struggle has been intensified in the city against hooliganism, drunkenness and crime by minors.

The work of the Alitus Party Gorkom deserves approval. In the city and the rayon, an effective and efficient system of fighting law violations has

created. Here a great deal of attention is paid to the creation and strengthening of public stations for the preservation of order. They have become centers of local residential preventive work.

At the present time the republic has more than 3,600 people's detachments. They are operating well in Akmyanskiy, Kaunasskiy, Skuodasskiy, Utanskiy and other rayons. More and more detachment members are on duty on streets, in squares and other public places.

But, it was pointed out at the meeting, the struggle with law violations is not being conducted energetically and consistently everywhere. Here and there the activities of administrative organs and public organizations are not adequately coordinated; they lack a common purposefulness, and not everything has been done by organs of internal affairs, the prosecutor's office, especially in the field of exposure and prevention of crime. The protection of socialist property is not well organized everywhere; many accidents caused by drunken drivers occur on the roads.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of protection of law and order is a document of great importance. It requires of all organizations and administrative organs a radical improvement in the work of struggle against crime and other antisocial phenomena. The ensuring of exemplary public order means the creation of favorable conditions for creative labor of people and the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress.

P. Sabayev, head of a sector of the Department of Administrative Organs of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

A resolution was adopted on the discussed question.

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CSU: 1800

REGIONAL

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF BORDER GUARDS DESCRIBED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Major V. Boyarskiy, Baltic Border District: "Face to Face"]

[Text] The desire of our class adversaries, created by spiritual impoverishment and the ideological crisis of imperialism, is to replace the struggle of ideas with "psychological" warfare and subversive activities. This is how imperialism's ideologists act in trying to "pass" across the State Border into our country overtly anti-Soviet material, examples of "consumer abundance" and "mass" culture, which in their opinion are to be associated by the Soviet people with the bourgeois way of life, lending it a certain attractiveness.

Border guards of control check points (KPP) use an apt expression--ideological diversions--for both the one and the other. They are to be found here and there in their pure form. More frequently, they are disguised and covered over with good will, generosity, expansiveness of nature and courtesy. But when nothing comes of this, they are then replaced by importunity and insolence.

Klaypeda's Kpp units know of ideological diversions from practical experience.

"One night," Corporal G. Khudaygulov said, "I was standing beside the ladder of a foreign vessel. Returning from the city, one of the foreigners dropped a pack of expensive cigarettes at my feet. Note that he did not hand them to me, but threw them surreptitiously near my feet as if to say, no one will notice, pick them up later. They have developed a 'know-how' in this regard. They know how our boys respond to such things.

"On my refusal to take this present, his generosity verged on the boundless. A gold ring also as a present. But the whole point of the matter is that this foreigner, like so many of them, returned very late from the city. Lateness is punished by being forbidden to go on shore. So they try to win you over with a pack of cigarettes, a package of chewing gum or hand you money to pass unhindered. First a bribe and subsequently blackmail..."

In an attempt to go on shore using someone else's pass, a detained foreign sailor offered Private V. Khabibullin a deal—he brought as a present a set of pornographic magazines. He also hinted, as if to say, here you stand in the cold, your work is difficult; now look how our people live—how can you compare: service, wine, private automobiles, "free" love...

The border guard curtly repulsed these attempts at describing the "joys" of the bourgeois world.

And then you really see the true face of the "well-wishers" after their actions encounter a sharp rebuff, as was the case with Sergeant V. Leskin (an offer to "buy" a border service cap from him) and with Junior Sergeant R. Abdullin (a foreign sailor photographed various objects in the port—his film was removed). Here the border guards were showered with outright profanities, shouts and the like. It seems that only one step separates yellow, smelly, spoiled oranges from shouts of crusty Nazi slogans...

It was observed a long time ago that gifts and offers of this kind are not made to all and sundry. They are most frequently addressed to young, at first glance, unexperienced people. They are made much less frequently to border guards whose chests bear emblems of soldier valor "Otlichnik of the Soviet Army" and "Otlichnik of the Border Troops." It would be better not to approach such men. They, so to say, are people dedicated to an idea...

After all, the assessment of our military awards is quite logical. In the eyes of foreigners there could not be seen any justification of young controller Sergeant A. Svistunov, who, risking his own life, jumped into the water to save a sailor who had fallen in from the diesel ship OLYMPIC PEARL. In falling the latter hit the side and lost consciousness. Had the border guard not been nearby—we do not know what the outcome would have been (it took place in October). This is how a Soviet border guard behaves. This is how we have been educated. For us, this is a norm of behavior as in everything else.

According to candid admissions of many bourgeois ideologists, their entire tactics and strategy are intended first of all for our young people who do not know the deprivations that were the lot of their fathers and granddads. But the day-to-day service on the frontier is an excellent school of ideological and class conditioning of the youth.

KPP border guards confront the intrigues of our adversaries with high ideological conviction, political vigilance, principles, honesty, courage, decisiveness and boldness.

Thanks to namely these qualities, a border detail composed of Sergeant B. Ivanov and Junior Sergeant A. Sergiyenko in a difficult situation arrested a border violator on the territory of the sea trading port.

Ensign M. Kotlyaruk, Sergeant V. Bereshnoy, Sergeant V. Stolbov and others displayed a high level of vigilance in repeatedly locating cunningly hidden contraband involving significant sums.

The KPP has many experienced instructors of young people, who are masters of the border service, demanding in regard to themselves and their subordinates, universally recognized and respected by commanders, such as officers V. Dylidin, A. Kotomin, Ensigns S. Kotenko, Yu. Leont'yev and others. They dedicate themselves totally to the service and approach creatively management of the protection of the border. An excellent educational-material base and all the conditions essential to the life and work of the soldiers have been created at the unit. It is no accident that it was judged excellent on the basis of the results of socialist competition toward the end of last year.

The story of Klaypeda's border control check points would be incomplete if no mention were to be made of the work, patronage and friendly relations which unite the soldiers in the green service caps to the workers of Klaypeda's commercial and fish ports, the steamship line and the Base Trawling Fleet, as well as the party committees of these organizations whose help in protection of the border is hard to overestimate.

Sentries of the "second line" are members of volunteer people's detachments who have set up a firm barrier in the way of violators of the port regime. With their help, hundreds of items of ideologically harmful literature have been seized; N.S. Yefimov, a member of a volunteer people's detachment has taken part in apprehending a border violator. Many detachment members deservedly carry on their chests the high border award--the emblem "Otlichnik of Border Troops." Many have received certificates and valuable presents from the district's command; the volunteer people's detachment of Klaypeda's commercial seaport was awarded the Honorary Certificate of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet for its energetic help to the KPP in protection of the border.

And this barrier cannot be penetrated by any sort of provocations.

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REGIONAL

MOSCOW CITIZENS ENFORCE LAW AND ORDER

Moscow VECHERNIYAYA MOSKVA in Russian 11 Mar 80 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Main Administration of Internal Affairs of Ispolkom of Moscow City Soviet Major General of the Militia I.M. Minayev by V. Pakhomov: "Being on Duty in the Street and at Entrances"]

[Text] [Introductory comment] Reliable public order in mikrorayons constitutes an integral part of the struggle of Moscow's inhabitants to transform the capital into a model communist city--so began our talk with Deputy Chief of the Main Administration of Internal Affairs of Moscow City Soviet's Ispolkom Major General of the Militia I.M. Minayev.--About three years ago, duty personnel appeared in the courtyards and entrances of residential buildings in all of the city's rayons.

Today about half a million of the capital's residents take part in such work. They look after cleanliness and order in courtyards and entrances. Cases are frequent where citizens on duty prevent incidents of law violation, including drunkenness and hooliganism.

Considerable work in the organization of taking part in such duties is being done by housing organs, councils of public centers for the preservation of order and house committees. Precinct inspectors and other personnel of the preventive service are not remaining idle. They meet with the population of mikrorayons, explain the importance and usefulness of such duty and, under the guidance of soviet organs, verify how duty work is organized.

[Question] Do you have any wishes or comments to express since we are discussing the organization of duty work in house courtyards and entrances?

[Answer] I shall take advantage of the occasion as I would like to wish the heads of a number of ispolkoms and housing organs (for example, of Volgoradskiy, Voroshilovskiy, Lyublinskiy, Moskvoretskiy, Proletarskiy and Sverdlovskiy rayons) to pay more attention to Moscow's residents' initiative of organizing duty work. Some house committees are in need of practical help.

[Question] It is evidently not enough to help the population of a mikrorayon maintain cleanliness and order in entranceways. The residents certainly need assistance in the form of appropriate equipment.

[Answer] Moscow City Soviet's ispolkom has entrusted the Main Architectural and Planning Administration, the Main Administration for Housing Construction in Moscow City, the Main Administration for Repair and Maintenance of Moscow City and other agencies and organizations with the obligation of carrying out wide-scale work in changing the design of containers at entrance doors. We cannot tolerate the fact that certain closets, basements and other nonresidential spaces are open the whole day long and are not controlled by any one. It has been recommended to install bolts of high reliability and combination locks on doors of entrances. This is now all being implemented.

The creation of a unified dispatcher service and the linking thereto of the stations of all residential-building entrances have proved themselves. In many rayons, the great majority of entrances are directly connected with dispatcher housing-operation offices (DEZ [expansion unknown]) and in some rayons--practically all entrances. The people on duty or simply passersby can thereby effectively inform militia personnel of law violations at entrances.

A word of appreciation is called for to Moscow residents, who, while on duty helped prevent violations of public order in houses at 9-ya Sokol'nicheskaya Ulitsa, Studencheskaya Ulitsa, 2-ya Kvesieskaya Ulitsa. Some of the capital's inhabitants have received incentives from our administration.

With the establishment in mikrorayons of reliable public order, a far from unimportant role is played by the ways of individual protection of apartments developed by our services. I don't feel it would be sensible to disclose the design of this or that instrument. I would better suggest to Moscow residents to turn for proper advice and recommendations to rayon administrations of internal affairs and their departments of protection or to support stations for preservation of order.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

CRACKDOWN ON PROFITEERING IN UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 20 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by M. Mirpulatov, deputy chief of the OBKhSS of the Uzbekistan SSR Internal Affairs, Colonel of Internal Affairs, chief inspector of the OBKhSS, and militia captain, "Profiteering Is a Disease"]

[Text] One of the most dangerous kinds of crimes which harms the economic progress of our socialistic society is profiteering. Practical experience gained from fighting against this crime shows that individuals who place their own interests above those of the public and who shun honest labor are engaged in profiteering.

Of course, there are various conditions which are the causes of such crime. That is why it is important to not only expose the crime but to explain the reasons and conditions which lead to it and to eliminate them in the fight against profiteering.

Crooked workers who take advantage of being in supervisory jobs in various trade organizations are selling scarce goods to individuals engaged in profiteering. Such situations have an influence on the increase of crimes like profiteering. The leaders of some trade organizations usually fail to pay attention to such cases.

In store "19" subordinate to "Tashtekstil'shveytorg," Jaloliddin Karimov, director of section "4," Vahobjon Baratov and Abdunabi Vosiqov, salespersons, and Rustam Rikhsiev, storeworker, conspired among themselves and sold for a profit scarce goods that had come to the store to the merchants A. Shomahmudov and F. Marasulova. These individuals, in turn, sold the goods to their friends and to bazaars at a profiteering price, making a hefty profit. Those who took part in this crooked business were exposed by workers of the OBKhSS as they were unloading 12,500 rubles worth of scarce goods at the home of Shomahmudov. It was clear that this crime would not have taken place if the leaders of the "Tashtekstil'shveytorg" and responsible workers had placed under strict supervision the sale to customers of scarce wares which were coming to the store. The criminals took advantage of this deficiency in the trade services organization and followed the path of parasitism and profiteering.

Recently, cases of profiteering in automobile spare parts have been taking place. The occurrence of such criminal activities is the result of shortcomings being permitted in various auto-services (avtoservis). One of the basic reasons that this crime continues is that the majority of spare parts for automobiles that come to these factories is being hidden and sold at a profiteering price through friends, as well as the fact that salespersons at auto stores abuse their service duties and sell scarce parts to profiteers. Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Garanin, who lives in Marghilon, was not engaged in useful labor and became accustomed to making a living as a parasite. He hung around the kolkhoz bazaar and took to profiteering in automobile spare parts. A'sam Boltaboev, director of "Olmazov" store in Fergana rayon, supplied Garanin with scarce spare parts. When searched, more than 2,000 rubles worth of every sort of automobile spare parts were found in Garanin's house.

Various individuals have taken up the accumulation of wealth by doing business in automobiles. Such lawbreakers trample on the interests of the public. Ghofur Tojiboev, who lives in Yangiyul rayon, and Abdulla Hojiev, who works in the Namangan sporttorg, went to various cities of our Union, regularly bought cars at cheap prices in the name of their relatives and friends, and sold them at a large profit. Hojiev made up to 3-5,000 rubles from each car. The criminal deeds of these individuals were exposed and they were made to answer to the law.

Gulsum Qurbonova, worker in the porcelain plant in Samarkand, had constantly engaged in profiteering in every sort of scarce industrial goods. She arranged for false documents from the polyclinic of the refrigerator plant that said she was unfit for work, went to cities like Moscow, Baku and Odessa, bought wares, and sent these wares by mail to her daughters and relatives. Recently, she sold these goods to workers and employees at the porcelain plant and made a profit.

Ibroil Yulchiev, who lives in Andijan, conspired with Abdullaev, director of the construction materials warehouse subordinate to the Andijan Rayon Consumer Society bought large amounts of construction materials that came to the warehouse, hid them on the grounds of the home construction combine, and sold them through friends at a profiteering price.

No matter how much these parasites tried to hide their criminal deeds, their secrets nonetheless were exposed. We mean to stress that the carelessness and disinterest of leaders of various organizations in this place produce this ugly result. When unscrupulous people blemish the honor of their factory or organization, take up profiteering and the accumulation of wealth, and their friends and brothers do not warn them about the consequences, this indifferent outlook is the same thing as protection of the criminals.

At the same time, we must speak about individuals who have been profiteering in agricultural products and staining our society. Yusuf Qurbonov of Namangan, who was tried several times for profiteering but continued to do business

without drawing the right conclusions from his criminal punishments, transported agricultural products to various cities of the RSFSR and engaged in profiteering. He bought tomatoes, cucumbers, and other products, at cheap prices from the Namangan kolkhoz bazaars, and was caught when he went outside our republic.

H. Bozorova of the Forish rayon, instead of engaging in socially useful labor, bought all kinds of agricultural products at cheap prices from Jizzakh kolkhoz bazaars, and sold them at a profit in the Forish bazaar. H. Bozorova was firmly warned by the community.

Carrying out the fight against profiteering is considered one of the most complicated problems. The active participation of the community in conjunction with organs of internal affairs has an especially important significance in carrying out an effective struggle and in putting preventive measures into operation against such crime. If the community were to cooperate with official organs in order to put an end to this crime, we would achieve the elimination of profiteering and would keep various individuals from criminal proceedings. Unfortunately, even when certain people are informed of the occurrence of such cases, they look on with indifference.

Carrying out an active fight against diseases like profiteering, which are encountered among us from time to time, is the civic duty of every one of us. Only thus is it possible for us to achieve the fundamental elimination of a disease like parasitism.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

PARTY URGED TO IMPROVE SUPERVISION OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 3

[Article: "The Effectiveness of Control in Party Leadership"]

[Text] Adopted at the end of last year, the law on people's control in the USSR, corresponding to a decree by the Central Committee of the CPSU, marked a new stage in the activity of people's patrols. How should they work, on what should they concentrate their efforts? What is the role of the Party organization in this? This was discussed in detail at a meeting of Party activists of Kiev Oblast.

The speaker, V. M. Taybul'ko, first secretary of the Party Obkom, noted that there are approximately 8,500 groups and posts of people's control which combine almost 70,000 workers, kolkhoz workers and economic specialists. As a rule, they operate actively. In just the last year, party and soviet organs adopted more than 100 decrees relating to materials for the controllers, decrees which were intended to raise the effectiveness and quality of their work and to improve economy.

The initiative of the people's patrols of Mironovskiy and Kagarlykskiy Rayons, approved by the obkom bureau, has found widespread support. It is to search for resources for livestock production and to intensify control over the laying in of fodder, its safety and rational utilization. The activity of the controllers is contributing to the successful wintering of cattle. It is well known that the oblast's cattle breeders have coped ahead of schedule with their obligation taken in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. They have fulfilled their quota for 4½ years of the Five-Year Plan for the sale of meat, milk and eggs to the state. Strict control has been established in the city of Fastov and in Fastovskiy Rayon over expenditures of electric energy. As a result, in just the last year they have saved more than 3 million kilowatt-hours. And there are other instructive examples.

The meeting of activists emphasized that the strength of control is in the Party leadership. Party organizations are striving to transmit their organizational experience to people's control. With this aim,

joint seminars of party activists and controller activists are being held. Secretaries and members of the bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms are meeting with patrols in all cities and rayons.

And deficiencies have been noted. A number of primary party organizations of Volodarskiy, Ivankovskiy, Makharovskiy, Rokitnyanskiy and Stavishchen-skiy Rayons do not thoroughly scrutinize the activities of people's controls, do not regularly examine the plans of their work, and rarely listen to their reports.

More than a third of national controllers are members of the CPSU. They must, emphasized the speaker, show a personal example of a conscientious approach to their work. It is imperative that party committees and bureaus encourage them for good work and not overload them with assignments. The links of the organs of people's control with permanent commissions of local soviets of people's deputies must be strengthened and improved.

The meeting of party activists made it incumbent upon party gorkoms and raykoms to intensify their aid to committees and groups of people's control in the area of economy, discipline, procedure and organization. It was recommended that these questions be discussed in primary organizations.

V. S. Kutsevol, chairman of the Committee on People's Control of the Ukrainian SSR, addressed the meeting of activists.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TURKMENISTAN PLENUM ON FULFILLMENT OF 25TH CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD091635 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 21st plenum of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee took place 21 April. A report "On the status of and measures to improve labor resource utilization and cadre training in the mass professions for national economic sectors in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution 'the report of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee on work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions'" was delivered by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate were P. Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy party obkom; V. Ye. Abamov, chairman of the republic's Gosplan; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy party obkom; O. I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Trade Unions Council; A. Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy party obkom; N. Alovov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Labor; B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy party obkom; G. Annamukhamedova, chairman of "Kommunizm" Kolkhoz, Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon; A. A. Durdyev, first secretary of Ashkhabad party gorkom; Zh. K. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy party obkom; N. Bayramskhatov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Ye. S. Kuzenkova, cutter at the "40 Let TSSR" footwear production association; N. V. Sheremetyev, Turkmen SSR minister of construction.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions. Kh. Akhmedov was appointed chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee transport and communications section, and S. A. Niyazov--chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee industry section.

I. M. Muradov, CPSU Central Committee instructor, took part in the plenum's work.

REGIONAL

POWER ENGINEERING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUBJECTS OF OBKOM PLENUM

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 80 pp 1-2

/Unsigned Article: "Strengthen the Economic Might of the Motherland: Plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom"7

/Text7 A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom was held yesterday at the Smolnyy Institute.

Discussion concerned the Leningrad party organization's tasks in increasing the contributions of labor collectives to improved efficiency of the nation's fuel and energy complex in the light of the requirements of the November (1979) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC CPSU and the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A.P. Dumachev, secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, presented a report.

The Soviet people are preparing to greet in worthy fashion the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the founder of our party and of the world's first state of the workers and peasants. Sixty years ago Vladimir Il'ich named at the 8th All-Russian Congress of Soviets the GOELRO /State Committee on the Electrification of Russia7 plan as the second party program. He was responsible for the slogan "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the entire country." At all stages of communist construction, our party has devoted enormous attention to the development of domestic energy engineering, as the basic industry which determines the rate of growth and the efficiency of all public production, Dumachev noted.

The country's fuel and energy potential has grown with truly gigantic steps from five-year plan to five-year plan; its technical base has improved and developed, and Soviet power workers have been trained. The seventies were especially fruitful for the development of our Motherland's fuel and energy complex; during these years the capacity of our electric power stations increased 1.6-fold.

Comrade Dumachev talked further about the Leningrad party organization's work in implementing the policy of the concentration and specialization of production, a policy of combining it with science and of improving management. This has made it possible to change in a fundamental way the structure of power machine construction. Today practically all equipment for power engineering is created in associations which have at their disposal growing opportunities for the accelerated production of new equipment, for improvements in the technical level of the equipment and for the solution of social problems. Since the start of the five-year plan all enterprises for power machine construction have been operating according to indicators for standardized net output.

Various aspects of the development of power engineering are reflected systematically in the consideration of issues at plenums and sessions of the obkom party buro. This has enabled party committees to define more objectively the main goals of their activities and the ways to achieve them, as well as to use more effectively all means, forms and methods of work to increase the party influence on certain areas.

The experience of the CPSU committees in the Kalininskiy, Smol'ninskiy, Moskovskiy and Kolpinskiy rayons, as well as the Sosnovoborskiy and Kirishskiy municipal committees is worth noting; these committees skilfully direct the efforts of the party organizations and labor collectives toward the improvement of socialist competition under the motto "From the high work quality of everyone to the high work effectiveness of the collective!" They are developing in a purposeful way the movement to increase the technical level and quality of new equipment, and to reduce the period of time necessary to develop and apply it; they are also developing the electric power workers' initiative "The State Seal of Quality for Every New Product," as well as the experience of creative joint work on the comprehensive solution of the most important national economic tasks.

The report emphasized that the collectives of the Izhorskiy Plant, Elektrosila, the Leningrad Metal Plant and the Nevskiy Plant imeni V.I. Lenin are making a large contribution to the development of the nation's fuel and energy complex; they are experiencing a second birth.

In just the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan the following will have been accomplished in power machine building in Leningrad: hundreds of millions of rubles of capital investments will have been put to use, 400,000 m² of production area will have been opened up, and the active portion of fixed capital will have increased 1.5-fold. Large sums are being spent for social and cultural-domestic needs.

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan the Leningrad power machine builders have increased their output by one-third; they have doubled the production of reactors for atomic energy plants; the per unit capacity of turbines and turbogenerators has increased 4-fold in recent years, and the

metal consumption per kilowatt of capacity was reduced to two-thirds of the previous level. Assembly-line production has been started for energy units with large per unit capacity, for the "millionnik" model atomic reactors and for the world's largest hydraulic turbogenerators to be used in the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES; the first turbine and generator for a head block with a capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts have been manufactured. The proportion of output in the highest quality category is growing.

A great deal of attention has been devoted to the conservation of fuel, thermal and electrical energy. Conservation issues are the focus of attention by the party obkom, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and of the municipal and oblast soviets of people's deputies. The experience of the best collectives is shared in schools of communist labor, and it is studied within the system of political and economic education. There has been support everywhere for the initiative of the outstanding workers, who first came forward with the idea, which has now become traditional, to operate on the day of the Leninist communist subbotnik using fuel and electrical energy which have been saved.

The enterprises of the city and the oblast are carrying out on a broad scale the All-Union Review of Fuel and Electrical Energy Conservation. More than 6,000 suggestions have been made, and a majority of them have already been implemented. All this has made it possible to save 1.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy and more than a million tons of fuel in the first four years of the five-year plan.

The report emphasized that the rational use of all forms of fuel and energy resources depends a great deal on the designers of new equipment, on improvements in the technical parameters and efficiency of energy-producing and energy-consuming equipment. The discussion concerned the successes which have been achieved and the urgent new tasks which engineers and scientists face in creating equipment which meets today's needs.

The self-sacrificing labor of Leningrad's workers, scientists, and engineering-technical personnel, who are making a weighty contribution to the development of the nation's power base, is highly rated by the party and the government. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev recently extended hearty congratulations on a great labor victory to the builders and operators of the Leningrad Atomic Power Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, as well as to the scientists who worked to ensure that the third unit of the power plant was put into operation ahead of schedule. Many outstanding production workers have been named Hero of Socialist Labor or awarded other USSR orders and medals.

The speaker devoted most of his attention to the use of opportunities and reserves to accelerate the development of the fuel and energy complex, and to increase the utilization efficiency of the scientific-production potential which has been created in Leningrad as well as the rational consumption of fuel and energy.

Under the leadership of the party, the Soviet people have created with their labor the world's largest fuel and energy complex; more than one-third of the nation's fixed production capital is concentrated in this complex. The established capacity of electrical power stations has exceeded 260 million kilowatts. A single power system is being formed; it already unites more than 80 percent of electric power station capacity.

The collectives of enterprises and organizations of Leningrad and the oblast are making a weighty contribution to the establishment and development of the fuel and energy complex. More than 40 enterprises and organizations are directly concerned with various problems and topics related to energy. Plans devised in Leningrad are being used for the construction of more than a third of hydroelectric power stations and for major atomic and thermal power plants. About one-half of all the steam turbines and turbogenerators are created and produced in our city, as are three-fourths of the gas turbine installations and electro-physical equipment, and about 60 percent of the hydroturbines and generators for them, various types of electrical equipment, all the structural equipment of the steam-producing installations of atomic power plants, a significant amount of fuel equipment, diesels and many other products.

Fundamentally new technical and design solutions are being used in the development of superhigh electrical power transmission lines with an intensity of 1,500-2,000 kilovolts; new, highly-efficient forms of fuel, installations for thermonuclear synthesis, processes for the deep processing of petroleum are all being developed here, the speaker emphasized.

The party's oblast committee is devoting top-priority attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex, to the work of raising its technical level and reliability, and to the efforts to increase the output of power equipment; it directs the municipal and rayon committees of the CPSU, as well as the primary party organizations, toward the further improvement of operational efficiency on the part of enterprises and organizations. By rights these problems occupy a central place in the future work plans of the oblast, the municipal and rayon party committees and in the socialist obligations of city and oblast workers.

The transition from comprehensive planning for the economic and social development of collectives and administrative rayons to the comprehensive planning for the development of Leningrad and the oblast as a whole has particular significance for the solution of these problems. It has made it possible to single out the most important problems, to concentrate our strength and resources on their solution and to provide for the rapid development of those areas, facilities and industries which determine technical progress in the leading sectors of the country and in the fuel and energy complex in particular.

He emphasized the need to raise the organizational and political work to the level of those tasks which are set by the party's Central Committee. Attention was devoted to the serious inadequacies of the work of certain collectives, which are slow in producing items which are necessary for the future development of power engineering, slow in introducing new equipment and which do not give the necessary attention to the intensive factors in the development of production.

Further improvement is required in the work on the specialization and cooperation of production, on the improvement of the structure of a number of associations, on the centralization of management and the development of intra-firm specialization.

There are significant reserves for increased production of energy equipment to be found in the expanded use of progressive labor methods, in the improvement of labor discipline and the development of brigade forms of work. Putting these reserves to use is the main task of the rayon, and city committees of the party, of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and of all working people.

Comrade Dumachev went on to talk about the tasks of the party organization in the further conservation of fuel and energy resources. He emphasized that at many enterprises and construction sites there is excessive consumption of electrical and thermal energy; the assignments and obligations concerning the conservation of energy resources are not fulfilled, and there is poor accounting. Consumption above the established norms, the "extortion" of additional funds and quotas, the setting of excessively high norms, the procurement of fuel oil and gasoline in advance have become the usual modus operandi of certain directors.

The struggle to save fuel and energy resources is a matter for all the people; it must be put onto a firm technical and organizational basis, the speaker emphasized. It is essential to determine the limits and goals of conservation for every collective and for every worker, to organize a system for strict accounting and monitoring and to raise the level of responsibility of all units of the party and economic leadership.

The oblast committee of the party constantly concentrates the attention of the party organizations on the issues of how to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to increase the role of qualitative factors in the development of the economy, and it consistently directs their activities to the further improvement of labor productivity and production efficiency in the leading sectors of the national economy.

The CPSU obkom, relying on accumulated experience, has set as its goal the development of a comprehensive program for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and up to 1990 designed to increase the contribution of Leningraders to the improved efficiency of the fuel and energy complex.

Head organizations have been determined for every one of the most important areas of power engineering development. Under the leadership of the rayon party committees, the organizations have worked out their own comprehensive programs and network schedules of work, which will be coordinated with the appropriate ministries and agencies.

The speaker noted that among the areas of power engineering development which have been included in the comprehensive program the following are of particular significance: the designing of new, highly-efficient types of energy equipment, the planning of long-range power transmission lines, the establishment of the necessary capacities, including interdependent production capacities for the total output of the basic equipment for atomic power plants, the development of the fuel and energy base and the creation of new forms of fuel.

From the development and realization of individual agreements concerning creative cooperation to establish important facilities we must move to a qualitatively new level, to the comprehensive solution--resting on a firmly-planned basis and strictly balanced in terms of material resources--to one of the most important and complex problems in the development of the national economy, emphasized Comrade Dumachev. There is more work to be done in increasing the individual capacity of units, in increasing their technical and economic parameters and in creating new equipment. In addition to the significant growth in the output of energy equipment, one the main tasks of the forthcoming five-year plan will be to ensure that it is delivered in complete form to the most important facilities.

The report devoted a significant amount of attention to the problem of how to optimize the product list for the equipment being produced, how to further develop specialization and cooperation in production, how to reduce the material intensity and labor intensity of goods and how to use the modern achievements of science and technology in the production of energy-related machinery and equipment.

The comprehensive program for the development of the fuel and energy complex encompasses a broad range of problems. The realization of the program will provide a qualitatively new step in the development of Leningrad's power machinery construction; it will also ensure a higher technical level of the equipment being designed, as well as its reliability and efficiency. It will provide, too, for the more rational consumption of fuel and energy. Preliminary calculations show that the implementation of that which has been scheduled (even without consideration for the construction efficiency of the atomic energy plant) will make it possible to receive an economic benefit amounting to 9 billion rubles in the Eleventh and Twelfth five-year plans, as well as to save nearly 40 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy and 150 million tons of fuel and to sharply reduce the demand for railway cars and tank cars to transport it. The inter-agency coordinating council

of scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the scientific production association of the Central Scientific Research, Planning and Design Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni I.I. Polzunov must take on themselves a general coordinating role in the realization of the scientific-technical part of the complex program. A special headquarters to direct all the work has been established within the Council of Economic and Social Development, which is part part of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

Comrade Dumachev emphasized that these headquarters must be organized within the councils for economic and social development, which are part of the the party raykoms; this should be done according to the location of the head organizations participating in the implementation of the individual programs.

It is the job of all the raykom party committees, the party organizations and the directors of the enterprises and organizations participating in the development and realization of the respective programs to create an atmosphere of high organization, discipline and persistence and to establish careful monitoring systems.

For this purpose it is necessary to make broader use of the work experience of the Northwestern Area Council of Directors of Associations, Enterprises and Organizations of the Electrical Equipment Industry; the main result of this experience was the coordination of the efforts of collectives in the fulfillment of industrial plans.

The report talked about the great significance of establishing a system to provide continuous information which will promote efficiency in the work of a large number of organizations which are participating in the achievement of the goals which have been set. For this reason it is essential to make use of the available experience of network planning and a monitoring system which uses modern technical means.

Dumachev emphasized that a large role in the organization of all work belongs to the trade union and Komsomol organizations and to the mass information media, which are called on to disseminate widely the experience gained in the organization of comprehensive socialist competition and to work to achieve concreteness in the summing up of results.

It is important to organize Komsomol patronage for the most important orders and facilities in the field of energy, to create construction detachments of young people and to consider the work of newspaper, radio and television correspondents with regard to the most important orders. In short, it is essential to provide for the daily, persistent mobilization of all collectives for the unconditional fulfillment of that which has been planned and to convey to every worker the importance of solving these problems. The speaker talked about the need to increase the role of the primary party organizations in the achievement of this goal.

There was discussion after the report. All the participants warmly approved the foreign and domestic policy of the party and the practical activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They emphasized that in the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU decisions exceptional importance was attached to the issues of how to accelerate the development and increase the efficiency of the nation's fuel and energy complex. The potential which has been created in this sphere of the national economy is truly enormous. The Soviet Union has significant reserves of oil, gas and coal, and it has become first in the world in the extraction of many forms of fuel. Power engineering is growing at a previously unprecedented rate.

At the same time the national economy's growing demands for fuel, electrical and thermal energy puts many new tasks on the agenda, the plenum participants noted. Those who spoke analyzed from positions of principle the work to increase the contribution of Leningraders to increased efficiency in the nation's fuel and energy base and to the more rational utilization of energy resources in the city and the oblast. They talked about the importance of broader application of the experience accumulated by the labor community of those participating in the building of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and approved by the CPSU Central Committee; collectives from Leningrad, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and a number of other oblasts united their efforts in this project.

It was emphasized that any program, even a carefully developed one, may remain only a good intention if there is no purposeful work to see it fulfilled in every collective, if presentations are not made at every work site by skilled, literate people, who possess a feeling of high responsibility for its implementation.

The plenum noted that a majority of the collectives which are participating in the development of power engineering, have major party organizations and experienced personnel, including managerial, scientific and engineering personnel and workers, who have demonstrated in practice the capability of solving the most complex technical problems.

In recent times much has been done to improve the training of highly-skilled specialists and unskilled workers. The Polytechnical Institute, for example, has established training for engineers in the field of atomic energy, for specialists in powder metallurgy and plasma treatment methods. The combined plant and vocational-technical school of the Leningrad Metal Plant Association is training people in a number of new specialties. The Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics has started to train engineers in group treatment methods.

However, the plenum noted that many enterprises continue to experience a lack of middle-level personnel. The technological training of engineers and technicians is weak; it is not uncommon for some of these people to lack any depth of knowledge in the area of modern methods of

production, labor and management organization. Some vocational and technical schools do not bring their graduates' knowledge up to the necessary level.

The solution of these problems requires concentrated attention from city and rayon party committees, party organizations, the boards of higher educational institutions, and the pedagogical collectives of tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools, the plenum participants noted. Comprehensive plans for economic and social development in the collectives, administrative rayons, the city and the oblast in general make it possible to know precisely the following information for every enterprise, institute and organization: what kind of personnel they need, what kind of reserves we have available and what are the sources on which we can draw to supplement them, the plenum noted. However, we should not count on a substantial increase in labor resources. There is only way out of the situation, and that is to accelerate and expand the scale of technical progress on the basis of modern equipment and technology, automation and the mechanization of the primary and auxiliary operations and to improve the organization of labor and management, as well as to master new economic methods.

Unfortunately, the discussion participants emphasized, the policy of intensifying production has not become the norm, it has not become the rule for everyone. There are economic managers, who know perfectly well that there is no point in waiting for increases in manpower; nonetheless, they base all their calculations on an increased number of employees for their enterprises. But now it must be finally understood that this question has become an issue of principle.

Up to now the task has been to provide the entire increase in the volume of production at existing enterprises without increasing the number of employees, but in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the goal must be reached in the face of a decline in their number.

It was noted that every year Leningrad and the oblast consume large amounts of resources for purposes of technical progress, but the resources are frequently used without sufficiently thorough analysis; they are used mainly to patch up holes, and they do not yield the necessary results in terms of reducing the numbers of people needed. The discussion participants noted that it was time to put up a decisive barrier against this approach.

In the new five-year plan it is essential to incorporate into the labor collectives' economic and social development plans (in cases where there are no plans for the establishment of major new capacities) a real reduction in working personnel amounting to 2-3 percent. This formulation of the issue is based on the fact that in the five-year period hundreds of millions of rubles will be spent for purposes of technical progress, even without taking into account capital investments for renovations.

The efforts of the technical services and the appropriated investments must be concentrated on the implementation of major measures, which yield a concrete result in freeing labor resources; moreover it must be an actual freeing of labor resources and not a theoretical one. Only in this way can increased production efficiency be ensured at existing enterprises and new capacities be ensured all the necessary equipment. The plenum emphasized that this was a completely realistic and feasible goal. It is from this position that the five-year and year plans will have to be evaluated, beginning as early as 1981-1982.

It will be correct to use the experience gained in the development of the "energy program" in order to formulate industrial and regional five-year plans for technical progress and of plans for the creation and application of the most effective achievements of technology and equipment design directly at enterprises. In this process particular attention must be given to low-waste technology, to progressive methods of casting, powdermetallurgy, that is, to those areas which provide a substantial reduction in total consumption, as well as a savings of labor. At the same time a change should be made in the attitude toward the issues of designing equipment; persistent work is needed to achieve reductions in metal consumption per unit of capacity, and to reduce the weight and dimensions of new equipment.

However, the speakers noted that even now many machines, instruments and units, including excavators, equipment for light industry, metal-cutting machine tools and construction parts are significantly heavier than the best domestic and world models and that a large quantity of metal continues to be lost to shavings during the manufacture of intermediate products.

The plenum talked about the importance of disseminating the experience of the power machine builders, who today have already achieved a reduction of about 30 percent in the material-intensiveness per unit of capacity. Designs which are ever more progressive in terms of these indicators are part of the future. This kind of approach must become an example for all Leningrad scientific, planning, design and technological organizations and enterprises which operate in the area of machine building, instrument making and metal processing, the plenum emphasized.

The participants devoted a great deal of attention to the problems of saving heat and fuel. It is important to take careful account of all opportunities and reserves for saving energy and heat, and for reducing the number of service personnel at energy facilities.

The necessary measures must be taken at every enterprise in the region, the plenum said, in order to lead Leningrad and the oblast into the forefront in terms of the organizational principles for supplying heat and energy and in terms of the equipment used for it, as well as the quality of the heat and electrical energy: these measures

must also provide for minimal expenditures, the use of secondary energy resources, and the clear accounting and monitoring of consumption. It is essential to approach in a spirit of the party and the state the entire complex of these questions and to solve them with maximum benefit and maximum effect in the interests of the national economy.

Leningraders must carry out a lot of work on the construction of residences in Novoye Urengoe for the people who extract gas. This work must be well organized and it must be performed at a high level of quality.

On the threshold of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, all units of the Leningrad party organization, the speakers noted, are conducting open party meetings on the theme "To live, to work and to fight in the Leninist, communist way!" Many meetings have included serious and objective talk about unused reserves, and ways to improve operations; at some of the meetings additional obligations have been undertaken for the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing collectives, including tasks in one of the key areas of further growth in public production--the accelerated development of the nation's fuel and energy complex.

The plenum participants provided assurances that they would successfully manage their high socialist obligations, make a weighty contribution to the realization of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the November (1979) CC CPSU plenum decisions, and the tasks which derive from the speeches and presentations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; they would also greet in worthy fashion the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin and the 26th congress of our own Communist Party.

The following people participated in the discussions: S.V. Sharenkov, first secretary of the Smol'ninskiy CPSU Raykom; O.I. Vitin, senior administrator of the Leningrad Atomic Energy Plant imeni V.I. Lenin and a Hero of Socialist Labor; Academician A.I. Glebov, chairman of the inter-agency coordinating council of the scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Electrical Machinery Manufacturing; V.M. Biryukov, secretary of the party committee at the Leningrad Metal Plant Association; L.V. Gorshkova, a turner at the Znamya Truda Association imeni I.I. Lepse; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Soviet Ispolkom; G.A. Shutkov, first secretary of the Kolpinskiy CPSU Raykom; A.V. Bogatov, leader of a brigade of electrolyzers at the Volkhov Aluminum Plant imeni S.M. Kirov; B.I. Fomin, general director of the Elektrosila Association imeni S.M. Kirov; I.V. Kol'tsov, first secretary of the Kirishi CPSU Gorkom; Ye. N. Fedotov, a polisher at the Nevskiy Plan Association imeni V.I. Lenin and A.N. Kolyakin, first secretary of the Leningrad Komsomol Obkom.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom of the party spoke at the plenum.

A decree was adopted on the issue of discussion; it set out concrete measures to further improve the contribution of Leningraders to the work of increasing the effectiveness of the nation's fuel and energy complex.

The plenum approved an informational report on the work of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the party on the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the decrees of the 24th Conference of the Leningrad Oblast Organization of the CPSU.

8543

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TADZHIKS CONDUCT HIGH ALTITUDE EXPERIMENTS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by A. Vovsi-Kolshteyn: "The Laboratory on Communism Peak: A Reader Suggested the Subject"]

[Text] "I have read in the newspapers about scientists working in the mountains on a special expedition where they also conducted experiments with animals. I would like to know why such research is necessary.

S. Povolyayev,
Kurgan-Tyube."

We asked A. L. Vovsi-Kolshteyn, the senior scientific staff member of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences High Altitude Biomedical Research Laboratory, to answer the reader's question.

"Our laboratory, created in 1973, studies the theoretical and practical aspects of the problem of the adaptation of humans and animals to high altitude conditions. This is necessary because many people live in the mountains. According to predictions, their numbers should increase.

"These are not only local residents but also specialists who come to develop mountainous territories, map and extract minerals, and to build and operate industrial enterprises. It is impossible to ensure full-fledged life and activity under conditions of oxygen deficiency without serious study of the features of the process of adaptation to the environment and without the development and application of prophylactic measures which make it possible to achieve not only safety but also the maintenance of an adequate level of human fitness for work.

"The range of altitudes at which research is being conducted is wide--from the level of the plain to the highest point in the country, Communism Peak (7495 meters). The question may arise: 'Why is research at such high altitudes necessary?' In fact, most scientists feel that man is not able to live constantly at elevations higher than 4000-5500 meters above sea

level. But economic, cognitive and athletic interests draw people to these heights.

"The laboratory is the only scientific biomedical institution in the country which has constantly performed experimental studies in expeditions to altitudes of 4000 meters and higher for 10 years. A characteristic feature is that in conducting the experiments the laboratory staff members are also direct participants in them.

"I anticipate still another question: 'But can't experiments be conducted in altitude chambers without subjecting people to the influence of oxygen deficiency?' Many studies have shown that high altitude conditions are not just oxygen deficiency. They are also a complex bioclimatic system which includes solar radiation, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, etc. The upper threshold of possible constant human residence in different regions of the globe depends on the relationship of these components of the influence on the organism.

"The material obtained using laboratory animals is a great help; it makes it possible to take a look inside the profound structural reorganizations which form the basis of future acclimatization.

"Residence in high-altitude conditions may increase resistance to them and to other extreme influences.

"Athletes and coaches display great interest in increasing resistance to oxygen deficiency.

"The laboratory collective has already gained the experience of conducting many scientific expeditions to high altitude conditions. Summer is coming, and we will again set off for the mountains to continue our unusual work."

9380
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM REPORT--A scheduled Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum took place 26 March. The plenum examined questions concerning the first session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. A speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade C. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The plenum approved the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee bureau's proposals on organizational questions concerning the first session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. [Text] [LD091129 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 1 LD]

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END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (GENERAL)

USSR REPORT: Agriculture
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs
USSR REPORT: Construction and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs
USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs
USSR REPORT: Energy
USSR REPORT: International Economic Relations
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade
USSR REPORT: Human Resources
USSR REPORT: Transportation
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST*
USSR REPORT: PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST*
USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES*
USSR REPORT: USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY*

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL)

USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Effects of Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Agrotechnology and Food Resources
USSR REPORT: Chemistry
USSR REPORT: Cybernetics, Computers and Automation Technology
USSR REPORT: Electronics and Electrical Engineering
USSR REPORT: Engineering and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Earth Sciences
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